ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. E GIGNED having at December Term. A. D New Binover County Court, qualified as Ad of the estate of Grove B. Williams. deceased, was notice to all persons indebted to said estate to son's and Cloxto and to all persons have the time being, and everything is a a dead stand.

This is right execution. against the same to present them within the bad by law, or this notice will be pleaded in HOBEST T. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.

B' ACK WITH TOOLS, &C., Wheelright and Blacksmith Tools. viers, long , saws, planes, chisels, augu s.

Agent for Mrs. Z. Keith.

se the " great expedition " Mr Regan's cst office. of has yet been fully developed here com from the Seu d.

denor dist, ice of some orjective point. to Wilson and other Hospitals: of transportation, but BRMerrist, Co. F. 36th N C T, left arm amputated above ndy to apt to keep his ship elbow, Ha it ix county, N C.

on dia casimar, we think it like's that

mien is, occasionally turnisa s some coma compensation of this kind lately in the

er surprised yesterday by some guns from incress the arrival of certain saucy block-It was a quer episode in the history of

so much nearer accomplishing rebens had stood there. he will hardly try a landing on

it it ally it was spitewe year they did, and we

add plasested by earth or eand in t. c h meardment of Fort handed. The sand itself was two para vere classed and. Of course the

our cotemporaties. We flatter ourselves

that they must cure, but of that we can say noth-False, or one giving the amount of information for drove the enemy one mile up the Brentwood Hill Pass. entered and cased—sine against Go, being in fact the was as much as they could do, for she steered wildly with Georgia as an independent Power than we can be up the Brentwood Hill Pass. ising circumstances. We are not half posted. And day.

Wilmington Iournal.

VOL. 21. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 5, 1865. NO. 15.

The clouds we trust will soon lift and enable us once

owners of the stores are in the trenches—the people

This is right enough. All mere business, as business, must give way to the necessities of the public defence. But the trade in greceries and provisions must be resumed if soffering would be avoided. No outy, or Morday, January 21, 1865, at 11 (ew days, and things resume their worled course, or

> WE had of to firing yesterday, except some from the enemy's blockaders at a blockade-tunning steamer run ascore near Piney Point, South of the Main Bir. The grounded stramer is the Agnes Fry.

> > NIGW RECIPES. WARRANTED ORIGINAL]

To prevent the transmission of news :-- commit it to

ation, that it actual preparation, To rain system and take away all their flavor in the m on which proceded its advent, more expeditious and effectual member ; -- treat the oysthat the full strength of the land hers after the manner of the parholicid article brought

THE SEAT OF WAG.

For the present the Valley of Virginia has ceased to endant upon a so- be the theatre of active hestilities. Upper Georgia has Te can hardly thick again quietly fallen into our bards. Hood is represented as falling back towards his base at D.catur, Alaate with a land force of bama, and the campaign in Tennessee must soon close for the s ason. Nothing can well be done at Richmond

It is evident that the main theatre of bestilities for the winter will be in the region between the mouth of and extending inland as far as Augusta and Branch- were killed. vide, if not further. At any rate we may be assured that Sperman's operations will embrace the triangle between Savannah, Charleston and Branchville, the latter being by far the most important of the three points, of 150 killed, wounded and prisoners, and their train. as being the very pivot of our military railroad system. Whether Wilmington is to be included in the system or not, must depend upon circumstances. It is certainly brought within the circle of hostilities, but as yet bide fair to hold its ground against the enemy, and cannot therefore be included by them as among their bases o' In acknowledging the compliment, Wicelow took coasion operation. Brazehville and Augusta are, after all, the points at which we may expect our enterprising enemy to strike. With Branchville in the lands of the enemy, as Lost. He made too little the position of Charleston would be critical in the extreme. How long will Sherman remain sapine at Sa-

The Wound d at Hospital No. 4.

We are indebted to Dr. Micks, Surgeon in Charge facer set a and if it he so that he is of Ho-pital No. 4, Wilmington, for the following list of to end to sacrifice them. Le | wonaded received and now at said Hospital, from the fights ing at any place not with at Fort Fisher on Sa'urday, Sundry and Monday last. Many others, who were slightly wounded, have been reut

> Wer Johnson, Co. F, 10th N C T, contu ed hip, Wayne TE Brown, Leut cond'g 1st N C Buttalion, contusion of hip and thigh, Washington county. Va.—slight.
>
> Henry Sciekhand, Co. E. 36th N C T, tractured com-

ound leg-severe.
W A Litham, Co. G, 17th N C T, gunshot wound of ab to beer, he may keep trying domen. Washington, N C-severe.

Win Jones, Co G, 17th N C T, gutshot wound through both shoulders. Washington county, N C-severe.

Fighard T Ayers, Co. G, 17th N C T, gunshot wound of

high, malifax county-slight. Reuben Majo, Co. G, 17th N C T, mortally, chest, Pitt ounty.
Stephen Phips, Co. A, 66th NC Tr contusion of butt, Orange county—slight.
Charles Grims ey, Co. B, 33th N C T, kree, Bladen coun-

Ainsley, Co. G. 17th N C T. compound feacture of eft trigh, Washington c unty, NC-severe.

D.T. Clark, Co. H., 36th N.C.T, ankie bruise., Bladen ou sy, N C-sught. reedum telss, Co. B. 36th N C T, bruised atm and hip, J J hawis, Co. K, 10th N C T, contested arm and breast, Beau'ert county, N C-slight.

From the Richmond Enquirer, 21st inst LATEST FROM THE UNITED STATES. Another Defeat of Gen. Hood reported by Thomas-He captures twelve pieces of Artillery and Two

Thousand Prisoners. The official despatches from Nashville report still

a week and more was no larger visible spatco of the second day's night, dated at Nashville the 16th. 9 P. M. savs: During last night Hood withdrew his right wing

from the river and took a new position, covering the Hillsboro', Granny White and Franklin pikes, which me had been carefully prepared for just this contingency. He was driven from the first line easily; but the cond was stubbornly defended; and at last heavily esseulted three times before succeeding. It was carried, however, and tweive pieces of artillery and two thousand men, including Gen. Jackson, with the remto take the good with bardly the shadow mant of his division, were taken. The enemy were dia s and he is reported to have forced back two miles, and his army broken rate two how reced. If so, they a eal parts-cae on the White pixe and the other on the et sout would do no Franklin, with a range of bluffy hels between trein Steamen and Wood pursuing down the latter, and A J. Smith, Schofield and the cavalry down the former. to any but for the element of small arms lay us thick on the concested line ne the

> Hood cannot make another such day's fight, whilst Thomas is in good condition to press him. We capured more wagons-cannot say the number. Everybody-white and black-did splendidly.

THE SECOND DAY'S BATTLE AT NASHVILLE The following is Gen. Thomas' official account of the ecord day's battle in front of Nashville :

HDOR'S DIP'T OF THE CUMBERLAND,) Nashville, D.c. 16-6 P. M. To the President of the United States. Hon. Eiwin M. Stanton, and

Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant This army thanks you for your appreciation of its conduct yes erosy; and to assure you that it was not misplaced, I have the honor to report that the enemy

as been pressed at ail noints to day in his line of reexoche k hast evening one of our tr at to the Bientwood hills. Brig Gen. Haich, of Wilson's corps of cavalry, on he right, through the enemy's left and captured a large number of prisoners—the number not yet reported. Major General Schofield's corps, next on the left of

the cavulty, carried several bills, captured many pris-

mers and six pieces of artillery. Brevet Major General Smith, next on the left of Maor General Schofield, carried the salient point of the nemy's the with McMutten's brigade, of Mc.Arthur's assemblages, except, we believe, the church, and the division, capturing sixteen pieces of artillery, two brig-Brig. Gen. Garraud's division of General Smith's

ider generals and about two thousand prisoners. command, next on the left of McArthur's division, carried the enemy's entrenchments, capturing all the arallery and troops of the enemy on the line.

Brigadier General Wood's troops, on the Franklin pike, took up the assault, carrying the enemy's entrenchments. In his retreat be captured elight pieces e shaving to make anything like a readable of artiflery, something over six bundred prisoners, and lead to the higher question in which all sins are truly which the community is anxious. It is difficult even to Major General Stedman, commanding detachments only sins, or including all sins, however, for convenience, and was frequently stopped to enable the pilot to with the w hole Confederacy. As a State which has make up anything like a reasonably intelligent or intelligable "situation" arcicle. How can we, under ex-

much fatigued, the utmost enthusiasm prevails. I must bot forget to report the operations of Briga-dier General Johnson in successfully driving the enemy, an oath as something solemn, will be shocked after one with the co-opertion of the gunboats under Lieutenant week's attendance in a court, or a day at an election ALL quiet along the Cape Fear. And all quiet, the Cumberland river, below the city of Nashville, and with which oaths are adminis ered and taker, evidently and more than quiet in town, for all the stores are of the success of Brigadier General Croxton's brigade with no other thought in some cases than that it is a shut up and the market silent and deserted. The in covering and reforming our right and rear, in the form merely, and a condition precedent without which operations of yesterday and to day. Although I have the jurant could not get in his vote or his testimony. no report of the number of prisoners captured by Johnfrom the surrounding country are also in service for son's and Croxton's commands, I know they have made suffring its results in the general decay and decline of

oners carrured yest rday greatly exceeds the number reported by telegraph last evening. The woods, fields, and to preserve a competent basis for a grand funda-

arms, abandoned in their retreat.

GEO. H. THOMAS, M. j. Gen. The Washington " Chronicle" of Sunday, received

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 17-10, P. M. Maj Gen. JOHN A DIX, New York: Despatches have been received to day from Gen. Fos-ter, who had a personal interview on the morning of taut, and which were in their spirit now its to aristocratic Wednesday, the 14th instant, with Gen. Sherman, at principles. For example I informed his Majesty that the Root Ma Allister, which had been taken by essants on daughters of distinguished and wealthy individuals, and Fort McAllister, which had been taken by assult on the preceding day. Savannah was closely besieged, and its capture, with the rebel forces there, was confidently expected. It was to be summoned in two days, and if not surrendered, Sherman would open his batteries upon it. Gen. Fes'er reports that Sherman's army " is in splendid condition, having lived, on its clean and mend tace and two at a time.

yester ay afternoon, contains the following official bu!-

march was feebly resis ed Nothing has been beard from Ger. Thomas to-duy. Unofficial despatches state that the provost marshal at Nashville reports 5,000 prisoners and 49 pieces of artillery as being already secured.

other good things of the richest part of Georgia." The

report les night a telegraphie mistake was made at Louisville or Nashville in the estimated number of our casualties. rice, lift is proper that all should know how to do and direct, out it is on y for ill concated women to talk about his whole loss would not exceed 3,000, and very few

It is ascertained that in transmitting Gen. Thomas'

A despatch from Lexington, this evening, states that on the 13th inst, at Kingsport, Tennessee, Gen. Burbridge had a fight with Basit Duke's brigaie, formerly John Morgan's and routed it with a loss to the enemy Dick Morgan, brother of John was captured.

EDWIN M. STANION, Secretary of War.

Reception of Winslow, of the Kenrarg The "Merchants of Philadelphia" gave Captain Winslow, of the Keareage, a complimentary dinner on t

with a great degree of diffidence. I performed an important part in that action. I take it for granted that you have ant part is that seem and the particulars of that engagement. The London Times had so spoken of the Alabama as to represent let them approach their domicils, the defiant tone, the clothing sofficers of the army in the field under Brigation. her as the best of her class, and in every respect capable hopeful emotions give place to feverish, spasmodic ex- dier General, and in the Navy under Captain. know, by Captain Senimes, whose history is well known to you all. In ed not stop to detail the account of the action

land. I wish here to relate an amusing incident about one Could we behold in one grand panoramic view the or the reamen of the Kearsage. After land ug, he was accested by a Frenchman, who said, "So you have had an inle and view the blood-stained earth where their vicengagement off Cherbourg, in which you were aimost time have fallen in stores of featful engagements man beaten?" To which Jack replied, "Yes; and the reason of it was that while the officers were all Americans, the crew were all — Englishmen. That's the vason why we sent her to the bettom " (Great applause.)

What Winslow neart by the above was, that if the crew the control of the cont of the "Alabama," as well as the officers, had been Confederates, the "Kearsage" would have gone to the bot-

> From the Charleston Courier. National Sins.

PROFANITY AND BLASPEMY.

Proceeding with our review of " National Sins," for which we of the Southern States were for years implion from the original and primal sin of omission of any recognition of God-a violation positive and negative of the first and second clauses of the Decalogue-we come to the third commandment.

That this was and is grievously, frequently, generally and flagrantly violated, is a fact unfortunately too obviously patent for doubt or argument. Of all sine of men anywhere, no one has more perplexed observers than swearing, and no instance has been more frequently used to prove something like the doctrine of innute and inbereat depravity. For sixs of lust or excess there are some pretex's at least. The drunkard and the glutton sin in excessive use and pursuit of what can and should be legitimately used in moderation—the covetous man sins in excess of affection and devotion, not as to the sion or propensity, unless we admit an innate propensi-

ty for sin as sin. The rudest peasant or serf rarely ventures to use irreverently or lightly the name of the magistrate or prince nearest to him or over him, even in his most retired baunts of conversation.

The war, some say, has produced an increase of swearing and of other sine. It may be so, but we doubt it __ accomplish what they have in Georgia has been at We believe war reveals and unmasks character and great sacrifice in other States. Let the tim d pender habits mo e frequently than it changes them - and when calmly over our condition, and make up an interingent it works changes the change should be by reform. The verdict, and they will see that although Georgia has war has brought on and collected together the swearing suffered, so straightened was the enemy for men to ac- see the result of that doctrine in the rebellion; and with and profabilty and licentiousness and drunkenness which complish their object, they were compelled to yield terbefore were scattered over and through the country. - ritory occupied by them in other S ares. Let us, then, enter into another treaty of alliance, to be broken prowearing is practically supposed to be a privileged sin, of which no one moulatog it read be ash used.

social intercourse, in consulting and respecting the feel ings and wishes of others, deem it right or not any wrong to others to swear anywhere except in the known presence of a clergyman. A woman's presence has man up and overcome obstacles we hard not hope to been a check even on bardened and practiced swearers, but now any one who has traveled or observed much since the war will testify that oaths were f.equently indulged before women and good women who go about to do good to and for the soldiers and their children and

families. We may not expect any very great results for a renewed respect for womannood and for clergymen from any who cannot or do not admit the controlling authority of the Word of God-but we would gladly hail and approve even the partial reform which would suppress or prevent the oaths and protone utterances of any perwhen there is or is not a clergyman, the swearer should be sure to fee, and sound his hearers well before launch ieg an oath.

Many men, not clergymen, are shocked by an oath and would guadly rebuse it, but are often deterred

ear of giving offence. It was once considered proper and necessary to ask permission before lighting a segar or a pipe in mixed company, or in a public lesort, or conveyance, but now smoking has intruded into all places, and resorts, and court room; and tobaces chewing, only second to even common in churches and court rooms. Can we not hope that readers who cannot altogether forego swearing, will so far recognize others as to ask whether an oath is desirable or agreeable for the hearers before

nttering one or more?

with us ignorance is far from blies; for when we hear I have ordered the pursuit to be continued in the States, to the charge of irrelevance and trifling frivoli- signers."

nothing, experience has taught us to apprehend disas- morning at daylight. Although the troops are very ty and depreciation of oaths, caused by their excessive

us: in public and official proceedings and forms. Commander Fitch, from their established batteries on poli, on beholding the perfunctory flippancy and levity This has been and is a sore evil, and we are now

public and official morals, and the grass neglects and I am giad to be able to state that the number of pris- omissions in administration in many places and trusts. To secure or maintain a republican self government. and entrenchments are strewn with the enemy's small mental law or obligation on which the family and the State and the Church-both outgrowths of and from In conclusion, I am happy to state that all this has the family-may rest permanently, we must recognize been effected with but a very small has to us. Our and obey the third Commandment, with its significant loss, probably, does not exceed torce bundred, and a intimation, implied as to all the Communication, but here specifically express d:

"The Lord will not held bin guildes that t both His name in voic."

A M IDEL SCHOOL. Madama Campan gives the following account of the Em-peror Alexander's visit to her establishment as account. The Emperor inquired into the most winste perticulars respecting the establishment at Second; and if signest cleasure in answering his questions. I recollect having those of the tumble and observe, were indiscriminately mirgled together in the establishment. It, said i. I were to observe the least prefeusion on second tof the rank of fortune of parents I should im a diasely put an end to it. The most perfect equality is preserted; distinction is awarded only to meritable industry. The pupils are obliged to cut and make their own cloth so the year taught to march, on the turkeys, chickens, sweet potatoes, and three times a week, cook and distribute victuals to the

poor of the village.

The young tadies who have been brught ap in my boarding school are thoroughly acquaisted with ever thing relating to heusehold business; and they are goaleist to me for having made it a part of their erabition. In the conversa-tion with them I have always taught them that on domestic management depends the preservation or dissipation of their fortunes. Limpress upon their minds the necessity of regulating with at ention the most tr fing catty expenses; but at the same time I recommend them to avoid ma king donesand details the subject of conversation in the drawing room, for this is a most decided make to this bread-

their carriages, ser ands, washing and cooking.

These are the reasons, sir, way a y pupils are generally superior to those brought up in other establishmen's An is coucue ed on the most simple plan; the young tadies are thought everything of which they can pessibly shand if ne-d; and they are consequently as much at their ease in the bril lant circles of fashion, as in the most humble con dition of file Fortune conters auk, bateducation teaches how to support it properly.

By the fall of Savannah there will be much to de-Cocourage the North. Already do we see the meaning made to them." nod, and hear the croaking, delerons means of the farseeing, exclaiming an ha! an ha! With them the days of the South are almost numbered. But a stroke or two more by Sherman and the work will be finished .to say;
Your charman has mentioned my name in connection So long as the enemy is at a distance they can reason with the Kearsage and Alabama. I approach that subject calmly and hopefully—survey the vast regions of territory which lie, delying in their amplitude and richness | Treasury to purchase thirty millions of dollars in specie.the legions of armed men who come to destroy. But The House also passed a bill giving one suit of uniform

By the fall of Savannah terminates the designs of which occurred off Cherbourg. It was fitting that it should one of the vast divisions of the enemy to penetrate our occur at such a time and in such a way.

It showed the British nation that the United States navy incompletely has been us cost in treasure and more was as nowe fel on the sea as our so'diers are upon the incalculable has been us cost in treasure and men. none but those left behind have found the homes promised them by their beltish leaders. They may turn back with satisfaction at the vast and tearful track made by them, -they are welcome to glory in their dampable deeds, but for men, filed with the souls of honorable men, nothing but remorse would be theirs. But they are through-Savanuah is the termin is—in its hallowed homes now they will be permitted to revel and show the beastliness of their natures cated and participants under the Union, and passing to their hearts' content. For the people of Savannah

they have failen. long suspense has at last been relieved—and although suffering untold miseries, rejoice that so much is spared. We do not feel under the sightest obligation, however, to them-they possessed no tender merchs. We are thankful only of their inability to do us more harm than

they did. But amid their rejoicings, one thing will baunt Shermen in all his demon-acut revelues. He came to his termious earlier than he calculated when he de med himself safely settled in Atlanta. Before he had finished his intended gigantic preparations for holding the place, his calculations were all thwarted by the unex- the war, which one can hardly help considering innature of the object which may be legitimately recog. pected movements of Gen. Hood. The much coveted entable. nized under the law of God. The swearer, however, as prize, atthough in his passession, must be abandoned, has been often said, sits gratuitously, and in his sin and to save himself from a worse fate, a forward moveatther successes over Gev. Hood. An unofficial de- graufies no naturel or inherent taste or appetite or p.s. ment must be made—the flanker is flank d—and after laying waste the Gate City, he must stake his alt in a relations of Italy and Austria, or Russia and Turkey, desperate move—he goes, and reactes the goal—Savan- violable, of course, whenever the inclination or convennah is in h's possession.

What have we lost in this move? much, very much

have lost. Had we time to day we could show further that to not be east down because of the enemy in our immidiate presence, but view at all times the general aspect which have their root not in any institution whatever, Men, who in all other respect are gentlemen in their of affairs. Adversity will come, and he who calculates but in human nature itself? on gliding through his without his portion, even in individual matiers, will be as wolully mistaken as when be thinks they will not come nationally. If we cannot succeed in this life, in any of its phases.

Augusta Register. LADIES AGES .- Some waggich Richmond correspon

dent of the Augusta Constitutionalist says :

Quite a stir was created in some of the Government Bureaus, a day or two ago, by a peremptory order which came from a high military authority, ordering that the ages of all clerks in those bareaus be imm.disons before or in hearing of women or clergymen, and and uncertain ages—the amount of confusion that enas in mixel company now a days it is not easy to tell sued buffles description. Secrets that had been seduof men." Or course the order was never intended to include ladicer being directed at "able bodied males" only; but the opportunity was too excellent to be lost, and result is, that in the files of the ---- office are scuresmoking in offensiveness to some tastes and feelings, is ly laid away among the "State papers," the ages of the score und ten.

The monster iron clad Dictator has made, or attempt-

TELEGRAPHIC Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THEASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the Dis-trict Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

OFFICIAL PROM GEN. BRAGG. RICEMOND, Dec. 28th, 1864. The following was received late last night, dated WILMINGTON, Dec. 27th, 1864.

To His Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President C. S.: The enemy has re-embarked under cover of his fleet .-His movement is not developed. I have visited Fort Fisher and find damage slight, except buildings not necessary for defence. Only two gans disabled. Marks remaining? indicate that the bomba-dment was very heavy. Major General Whiring commanding defences at the mouth of the river. Col. Lamb commanding at the Fort. The officers and men composing the garrison, deserve especial com mendation for their gallantry, efficiency and fortitude displayed under very trying circumstances.

BRAXTON BRAGG. FROM THE UNITED STATES.

BICHMOND, Dec. 28th, 1864. Northern papers of the 23th inst., have been received. Sherman's telegram to Lincoln, dated Sevannah 22d, reads: "I beg to present you as a Christmas gift, the city of Savannah, with 150 heavy guns, a plenty of ammunition, also about 25,000 bales of cotton."

Foster also sent a telegram to Grant and Halleck, in which he says; Hardee anticipating an assault, escaped with the main body of his infantry and light artillery on the night of the 20th. The rebel iron-clads were blown up and the nevy yard burned. All the rest of the city intact, and contains 20,000 citizens, quiet and well disposed. The captures include 100 prisoners, 150 guns, 13 locomotives in good order, 190 cars, a large supply of ammunition, materials war, 3 steamers, and 33,000 bales of cotton safely stored in warehouses. Arrangements are made to clear the channel of the river of all obstructions. The steamers Julia, Fox. Blenheim and Let Her Be, ar-

rived in Nassau on the 19th. Nothing further from Middle Tennessee.

THE RICHMOND EXQUIRER ON THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

EIGHMOND, Dec. 29th, 1864. The Enquirer of to-day closes a leading editorial as fol-

"If France and England will enter into a treaty with these Confederate States, recognizing our nationality, and guaranteeing our independence upon the abolition of slavery in all these States, rather than continue the war we should be prepared to urge the measure upon our readers. We believe that such a proposition would be favorably repress the unstable and weak kneed of the South and to ceived and acted upon by these nations, and it ought to be

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

BICHMOND, Dec. 29th, 1864. Nothing of interest transpired in Congress yesterday .-The Senate was in secret session.

FROM THE UNITED STATES. RICHMOND, Dec. 29th, 1864. The New York Herald of the 27th inst., has been received

this evening. It is almost devoid of news.

Thomas' headquarters were still at Columbia, although our advance was pressing after the rebel army. The Herald gives obituary notices of William Curtis Neyes, an eminent lawyer, and James William Wallack, who died on Sunday.

FROM U. S. PAPERS. As we can get no Southern papers, and do not fee quite " up" to the task of writing enough matter to fia whole Journal, we think we may as well make some we feel the deepest sympathy - we know in whose hands extracts from Northern papers. The first we shall make is from the New York Times of the 10 h. " It so ordered, we cannot but feel gracified that the which we respectfully call the attention of Masser Brown, Leach and others :-

Delasive Prospects of Peace. There is something really melancholy in the propositions made by such men as Gov. Brown, of Georgia, and Mr. J. T. Leach, of North Carolina, for a conven tion of the States to ogree on terms of peace in which the independence and separate sovereignty of each of them should be fully acknowled; because they reveal an incapacity to comprehend the temper and opinious of the Northern people, and their objet in prosecuting

Reunion secured, after all that has occurred, in any such way, would be based simply on an ordinary treaty of peace, such as, at this moment, maintains the good

ance of either of the parties call for it. No such agreement, we need hardly say, would con--but what have we gained? Islimitely more than we stitute a proper basis either for public credit or for any other purpose needing united action. Nothing, as the history of the world shows, will secure what we seek except a National Government, against which it shall be treason to rebel, and which nothing but successful revolution can overthrow. The South has long held that the Constitution was a treaty of ailiance, and we that result before our eyes, what should induce us to bably in a few years, from causes very similar, and

> Therefore we small have no convention of States : no treaty or arrangements of any kind with anybody in the Confederacy, which shall involve the smallest lots of a concession that any body of men in the South now in arms are aught eise than cilla as of the United States in revolt against the Government. To accord them any character of sovereignty or independence, would be to render all our fighting just as vain and use 6 83 as the a cknowledgment of Contederate independence. It would prove one of two things-a dissolution of the Union, or a lengthened armisuce. Either would be failed to the existence of this Government.

It would be just as well, therefore, if the peace party at the South would give up at once and forever all id a ately taken down and regis ered. The majority of the of ever seeing a convention of "Sovereign Sales," in "cierks" affected by the order being ladies-of certain which these of the North will be represented. They enter into any agreement with any Southern S'a e, on lously kept for years and years became common events any subject whatever, without reputiating the Constiunder the inexprable figures of the registration, and la-dies who had preserved an easy dignity whenever questor four years to uphoid. Section 10, of Article 1 extioned upon the subject of their ages in familiar dispressly formed any state from enterior into any course, became pule at the lackorable "military ne- agreement or compact with another State, or with a cessity" that required that their years should be "known loteign Power." So that whether we regard the Conlederate States as samply in revolt, or as independent Powers, all attempt to conclude any treaty or arrangement with them as separate States would be revolution the officer in charge could not resist the temptation to lary. Can any sens, Southern man believe, after duexplore the hidden mysteries of female vanny, and the reflection on the evidences of Northern e rustness which he is saily recutzing, and which he has received since 1861, that we would statify ourselves to such an lady clerks of the Bureau aloresaid-terms of years extent as to follow the example of the men we have varying, I understand, between two decades and three been so long trying to punish as criminals, unless we were forced into it? the notion which the Southern reconstructionist

seem to entertain that the offer to throw Davis and his The consideration of this question and the obliga- ed to make, her trial trip at New York. She was to Government overboard, and each, as separate States, to tions it recognizes as to offences against others, might have started at one o'clock, but it was late before she nego inte, as sovereigns, for a peace, is an offer of com promise-is sheer delusion. We can no more trea straighten her out. It requires several men to steer been in resvolt, and is anxious to stop fighting, and Mississippi, most nooly supported General Wood's left, and bore a most honorable part in the operations of the left ing in private and public and common conversation, we we should not be under the most favorable circumstances. The come back to the Union, of course we should not be under the most favorable circumstances. The come back to the Union, of course we should not be under the most favorable circumstances. The come back to the delignity and bore a most honorable part in the operations of the ing in private and public and common conversation, we character would meeting her be of any use. In Holly Shelter on the morning of the 28th mat., Major and through no other channel than the National E. B. McRaE, sheriff of New Hanover county. must plead guilty, we fear, for our countrymen and has not come up to the standard promised by her de- character would meeting her be of any use,

TERMS OF ADVERTISING

I range, of 10 lines or less, for each and every incor-

All Objectives and private publics from of every charge

Va salv tie ment r fl i i e npon privite ch iracter mader ast C BOUM . Ore he idely !

anything osay to he. I'ms war bes ben from the outeet maintained b delustres on neite or ther -There will be peace only when they are d stroy d, and there could not be a more mischievous one than the idea that the great majority of the Northern people see any res ing place short of re-union on the basis of the existing Constitution. As soon as the South abandons it finally, we shall be one step, and a long one, cearer the end.

CASUALTIES AT FORT FISHER.

CONFEDERATE POINT, Fo t Fisher, N. C., Dec. 27th, 1864. MESERS. FULTON & PRICE :

Gentlemen-The following is a list of those killed in the combardment of the 25th inst., whose names were unaidably omitted in the previous report: Private Amos. H. Jones, Lt. Faison's Scouts.
Private Wallacs Murphy, Co. F, 10th N. C. Regiment.
Private Elias Davis, Co. C, 7th N. C. Battalion Junior

Reserves.

Very respectfully, LUTHER McKINNON,

Chaplain 36th Reg't M. C. T. List of Casualites at Fort Fisher in the action of

24th and 25th December, 1864. December 24-Killed-None. Private M Chapel, Co. H, 36th reg't N C T, flesh wound of thigh—slight.
Private & Hale, Co. H, 36th reg't N CT, flesh wound in

houlder—slight.
Private C Cherry, Co. F, 36th reg't N C T, wounded in Private Benj Merritt, Co. F, 36th N C T, wounded in l-ft Private A W Lewis, Co. F, 36th reg't N C T, alight fiesh

P A Foster, (seaman) wounded in mouth and right shoulder.
Passed Midshipman Clarence Casy, in right leg-slight. Private Assh R. gan, wounded in left hand—slight.

Jr' Higgins, (seamen) right leg shot off; am nated at upper third of th gh.
Serrt J H Johnson, Co. F, 10th reg't N C T, contusion of right arm Private D J Vincent, Co. F, 10th reg't N C T, slight in

Private R B Applewhite, Co. F, 36th reg't N C T, very severe in right shoulder.

Private John McLauchlin, Co. H, 36th NOT, slight in left thigh.

Private H Caps, Co. F, 10th reg't NCT, in right thigh Fergt C M Kelly, Co. B, 36th reg't N U T, in face-

Private W W Duncan, Co. F, 36th N C T, con'usionslight.

Private Henry Maultsby, Co. B, S6th N C T, contusion of shoulder--:light.
Private Chas. Grimsby, Co B, 36th N C T, contusion of Private D J Clark, Co. H, 36th N C T, slightly wounded

in both legs.

Private P W Johnson, Co. F, 10th N C T, contusion of Lieusenant W Pridgen, Co. H, 36th N C T, concussion from explosion of shell. fro.n.explosion of shell.

1st Beigt J M Benson, Co. B, 36th N C T, concussion of brain and contusion of right thigh.

Private Daniel McNordon, 36th N C T, contusion of left

December 25-Killed-3. Wounded-36. Private Archibald Campbell, Co. B, 36th reg't N C T, wound in left ar u-slight.
Corpl B W Best, Co. F, 10th N C T, fracture of outer table of trontal bone. Private W P carriker, Co. C, 3d N C battalion, flesh would in hand, thigh and leg.
Private Elias Davis, Capt McCullum's Co. Junior Reserves, ki.led. Private J F Lassiter, Co. C, 31 battalion N C T, contusion of shoulder.

Private W T Phelps, Co. C, 2d battalion N C T, flesh

Lieut T L Dornin, of Navy, g eat too of right foct bro-Samuel Colly, seaman, wounded by splinters in backw F Jolly, seaman, burned by bursting of gun

ion of gun-slight. ion of gun—slight.

J S B iggs, (seaman) contusion of knee—slight.

Corp W T Best, Co F, 10th N C T, coal manufed fracture of left arm—severs.

Mario Provanger, (seeman,) lacerated wound in left reast. Private A W Graves, Co C, 31 N C battalion, wound of ead—severe. Private Thomas Wilson, (seaman,) flesh wound of face.

Private Thomas Wilson, (seaman,) liesh wound of face.
Serg Scholer, Go G 3d No battalion, fracture with lacefaction of newer jow and wrist—severe.
Tant W Gerroug, A D C to Gen Whiting, concussion of
right hip—rlight
acj Bown, is N C Reserves, contains of right hipPrivate Vinser of Co F, with regular UT, concusion of
face Sight.
Private M J Ward To C 35 h regular CT, wounded in oto rege of other solution of the disad ... erge of the angle of the contration of

P. ve P l' thapus . U. a, let N C patain fiel Power No Tol , a B South right Not to tasted of Prise to M Lore Co B, partation Just a Rese V a sight wu din elish uid.
Corp Lin Porty. B, 86 a regt N . I, wu id in back

From responding from the start flower d Duffy (see and ...) who distable ulter - s. ht J. Clark, Co.B. Startegt No. ..., who have been Corp D P McNair, Co B, 35th N o T wound in hand-

slight. Private R Everatt, Co E, 36.n regt NC I, con unon of both legs.

Berg: Ballentine, Co B, 36th regt N C T, concussion from she'i.
T Robinson, (seaman,) won dof head-slight. Aurel us Walden, (marine,) contusion of sip. Private Henry Sirickland, Co E, 35th regt N C T, would

n right leg—severe. Quincy Carrigan, Co D, 1st N C battalion, wounded in hand—finger amputated.

Private David Campbell, Co B, 36th regt N C T, fore arm broken.
Private J J Rawls, Co K, 10th regt N C T, wound of arm

and burned with powder in face.

Private Miles Murphy, Co K, 36th regt N C T, burned with powder in face.
Private Amos H Jones, Faison's Scouts—killed.
Private W Murphy, Co K, 10th N C regt—killed.
Total—Killed, 3. Wounded, 59.
JAMES A. MILLER,

List of Cusualties In Company I, 40th Regiment N. C. Troops, (Artillery,)

apt. C. C. Whitehurst commanding, in the battles in front of Esvannah, Geo., Dec., 1864: Wounded-Private Ingraham Smith, of Sampson county C. in shoulder—mortally, and a prisoner. Private Jeremiah Ciapp, in head—severely, and a pris-

Private Chas. Cummings, in hand—slightly.
C. C. Walte-HURST,
Commanding Co. I, 40 h N. C. 1., (artillery.)

The marshes and standing waters near Calabooxa and the prince are fitted with electric exts. It is difficult to catch the cels with common fishing nets, as they bury themselves in the mad. The Indians fill for them with horses and makes, which are driven into the water. The noise occasioned by the stamping of the horses drives the eels out of the same and irritates them; they swim on the surface of the water and press themselves against one bely of the mules and norses. A strange comb a now begins; the Lidius, provided with long thin bamboo cases, each of the dich; some climb the trees whose blunches ex end horizontally over the water. By wild acreams and these with their long cases, they prevent the horses from coming assers and escaping. The cens termind by the noise, defend themselves by the repeated discharge of their electric forces—
It seems for a time as it they would carry off the votery over the horses, for many of the latter succumb to the force of the invisible electric blows, which the est gives on he beny, the most semittee part, and they sink bene the enriace overcome by the shocks. If one capaping from the speciment the electric sel reaches the land to late at every s.e., and sitks down on the sand faint and a Y-austical In the first five minutes, two hories were already growned. The eel, which is five sections, presses against the beity of the hirse and dachinges its chetricity along the whete length, which stone the abdomen, entrals and court the hirse. The indians maintals that if the no are neart of the horse. The indians maintain that if the no ses were driven into the water of electric cels of two corsecdive days, none would die the second day. Inc cels now imidity approach the shore, where they were caught with intity approach attached to long ropes. If the ropes were perfectly dry no electricity was fest while hading out the dish, but it was communicated through the wet ropes.

"There are not icss than 200,000 persons in Missouri this day who are little better than paupers, not knowing where to get food to maintain them through the

MARRIED.

wluter.

in hobeson County, on the 22nd i st, iy the R v Auderson, Mr. AVENY FLOYD to Miss P. O , daughter of iright Williams.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JAN. 5, 1865.

IT IS INTERESTING -it is surprising, to mark the difterence between the spirit displayed by our soldiers and the grambling and desponding too common among cur citizens at home, although as a rule the latter have sufelered little or nothing in comparison with the farmer.

o harm now for us to say that among the met lately, Hoke's division has held a prominent place. Mary of the men and officers of this gallant division are from this section, and with many of them we are personally acquainted. If in their ranks there be any failing we have yet to see the first evidence of it. They have no idea of being subjugated by the enemy-they never dream of such a thing. They scout

at home, who are comparatively unbarmed, to depress them by complainings, forebodings and dispairings. They have no right to do so. Their conduct in doing so is a species of moral treason of which they ought to

The most of all this is :- Let as keep up our own spirit and not depress the spirit of our soldiers. No d can come of despondency. As long as the spirit sale. When the spirit fails, all fuils.

rence, now, between a constant, syste-! made at sterming. Hayler da', er as the sun shines in the beavens."

glad to find the Confederate flag will waving over its complain of that?

Cons to the Yankces.

e traced to any remable source.

the orizons of Richmond he describes as brought \$5,500. For hiring prices we heard talk of the very much depressed state, and it was with difficulty that the authorities could exercise any reference whatever over the press and cit here, such were the fraction milles-We will state, by way of explanation, that Boker is a

We are not at all surprised at Baker's conconfidential position of operator in the Richmond of- didn't do it.

prietor for the past year. Mr. Britton takes the posi- flames. cidedly neat looking and spirited

one gratifying result of the failure of the which may be almost as valuable in its moral effect as the repaire of his vast armada was in consequences. If the latter has saved the ing scaport of the Confederacy, the first has done much to restore the spirits and confidence of our asters. It has shown what can be done, when sufficient gurantee of its readability. Price \$2. og the attack here gold disappeared as York. It will probab'y go up still farther.

Charlotte Bulletin says he passed through pears to have been at least premature. Charlotte on the 29th ult., under orders, as it understood, to report to General Beauragard at Charleston.

ter expedition was caught, the entire Fifth regiment U. S. The element of peace-making is wanting. ing to light. - Geldsboro' State Journal, Dec. 31st.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL. CONNALLY'S BRIGADE. - We learn that this brigade, test. It certain's struck us so forcibly as to lead us to Reserves consisting of Recears, French's and Ellington's lock, which a me outside force or influence could alone sipni has been captured. lina Cavalry, and some light artillery, all under the solution by the subjugation of the South. They are Arkaneas, Dec. 3. command of Colonel Conally, acting Brigadier, were doing no such things. Gloomy as things appear for usfrom the Fort to Masorboro' and of supporting tion. Fort Fisher or Sogar Loaf in case of an attack upon the endurance of latigue and privation, and their gene- tinues. They won't stop the war. We can't. ral qualities as soldiers were worthy of all praise. A!- Nothing that we know of but a miracle can though the enemy threw shells into Sugar Loaf as well stop this contest without foreign intervention .se brave men bear their toils, their dargers as into Fisher, yet did the men, not on guard, sleep as We are sorry to say it, but we think that it is even so. one so manfully, it is surely wrong for those soundly and as quietly on the second night of the shell- Take a survey of the first to list; view the river.

been their fatigues for days before. Of the Juniors ordered to Firt Fisher, some were that we knew how to make use of that way! If will come out after a while how much | ecived Major Reece or anybody else, but apparently it or our labor is in vain. did. No one suspects treachery, that we know of.

of the people remains unbroken, so long is the cause fact that there really was no scrious encounter with the

It may be as well to say here, that it turns out that tial relations with the Executive, it is the Richmord quietly. The had had no alternative. The ruffian then there was a mistake in the information regarding an Sentinel. We must not attach too much importance searched him and questioned him concerning the defendance. Turner, at his plantation of "Turnwold" near assault or assaults said to have been made on Fort to these isolated after vaces of any paper or papers - see of Mobile, the number of forces here, etc. This inatonton, that, in a recent editorial article says :- Fisher. The enemy's skirmish line approached within The Confederate government is expressly forbidden by , in a recent editorial article says :- I sheer. The enemy s samular me approached with the Constitution to interfere in any way with the questions, long musket range of the Fort, but no attempt was the Constitution to interfere in any way with the question and the grant of the grant of the grant of the grant of the stranger. The two slept that night

ly throws obstacles President is supposed to have any confidence. The whole as they are in express opposition to its terms. s and purposes thing is in the style of Jeseph E. Brown and others in that as Abraham Lincoln himself. And State, who have done so much to break the spirit of the

to this effusion, and, as it was long, did not even read it later account states that Major General Price was at to the inclemency of the weather. One instance exhibconstance of the second states and open the west of the second states and open the west of the second states and open the west of the second states of the s State, by telegraphing that he was coming with reinforce. 31. Now we are at a loca to know how Gan. Price crossing the bridge on their way down the coast, the ments of ten thousand men; whereas Gen. Bragg never could be dead on the Let and are on the 31 uit. It his cont, as was supposed. The lad instantly drew up relegranhed anything of the kind. He brought reinforce- may be that both resorts are correct, but we are in for offersive operations, and actually made the fellow the Cork Hersid reports that within the last week there | mems-all he could get-oven to the point of stripping the | doubt as to whether either report is correct. gistown hound cur, to 1011 works here, and he begged and importuned for more from Bichmond. That they did not come, was not his fault.

Waynesboro', Ga., on the Railreal between Millen and seaman narroi Jenn Spons, and has been committed to Augusta, and had got possession of the Telegraph offire. Jail. We make and that the two men were crossing the They immediately put an operator to work telegraphing to river in a small boat, whom a dispete error between them, By the way blocked combing ought to be pleasant Augusta as though from General Wheeler. Our operator and Gillian se'zed the tier of the boat and knocked We learn at Augusta immediately suspected that something was Brand overboard, who immediately such and was drownhambard, wrong; operators know each other's touch, we suppose. | ed. Both of the mer, but used on board the blackade un, a't :-He communicated his suspicions, but answered the call ping steamer Virgi in An it vestigation of the effair will of Waynesboro' as though suspecting nothing. Home cor- be had as soon as the proper witnesses can be obtained respondence ensued, in the course of which a dispatch was sen, passibly beyond that great necesn sent from augusta to Wheeler (c. c., the Yankees at Way them were chased nesharo') to hold on for a day and Gen. Bragg would come place begin to be fined out. As yet the reports are ed, by they superfied what was with ten thousand infantry and two brigades of Hampton's some nace sinces as to whather cavalry. The enemy instead of fooling anybody was fooled himself and swerved off from Augusta.

> As we have said, we cannot youch for this. We give it as au on dil, but if so it is the only time that Gen. Bragg ever said he was coming with ten thousand infantry, and face of Fort Fisher, or the enemy is the only party that was deceived. Shall we

We are sick and tired of this urjust grumbling without thyme or reason. We think our leaders are conscientions. ly devoted to the discharge of their duty. Their lot is not, nettilet conformity to the laws of gravitation, a tele- generally speaking, an enviable one. Genera's Lee. h operator, named Brace, has delifted this city to Beauregard, Bragg, the President and many others are acted in Grant's line has Sainday, and among the heaviest loosers, and many of them are exiles cia Yankee from their homes. And why should they be oliqued car papers. nuch, or whether against? It is wrong-it is worse than wrong.

> Yesterday was hiring day, but too little was done in the Beginner N. C. Troops, vice Col. El. Graham money invested in some bonds of sucure 2 and a sold sold incorporated towns; and also in every species of trade and Yesterday was hiring day, but too little was done in upon enquiry we can find no data upon which to base Haywood referred.

quotations. We suppose things will settle down in a bined attack by day or two, and parties come to an understanding. We noticed tut one sale-u girl 18 to 20 who

> anything from \$500 to \$2,000. Daily Journal 3d inst.

THE State Journal says that BUTLER found it convenient to stop at Beaufort en route for the mouth of the

FIRE. -The slarm of fire last evening about eight o'clock somesty and treachery. Dr. Morris, the President, (self- was caused by the burning of a large wooden building, In the building was stored a large quantity of rosin-about Consolidation.—S. W. Whitaker, which together with the wharf on same time rid our army of its foulest disgrace. Gov. cruing the consumed or business to be listed with the other individual properase i from E. H. Britton, Eso., the eso building and contents were caned by Messrs. VANAMfrom E. H. Britten, Esq., the es-building and contents were ewned by Messrs. VANAN-slain wherever found committing outrages, and Gen'l ty. that paper has been marged into the Char- about \$100 00c. The fire was no doubt the work of an incan be identified, he will order them shot as soon as

the actional editor of the Bulletin. The Bulletin is de- Messrs. J. H. Chadbourn & Co. suffered some loss by the his just deserts. It is bad enough to be despoiled by burning of some timber in the dock next Borth of where the common enemy, but when it comes to this, that the the fire originated .- Daily Journal, 3d.

> THE STOLEN MASK, or the Mysterious Cash Box. A Story for a Christmas Fireside. By Wilkie Collins. Columbia, S. C.: Steam Power-Press of F. G. De-Fontaine & Co., 1864.

The above is an entertaining nouvelette of 31 dou-

It is a matter of some doubt whether Sherman will make his first movement against Augusta or Branchville. Either point would answer his purpose of sever ing the railroad connection between the Southern and anond as it did here. As soon as the re- Southwestern States of the Confederacy. At one or enemy became known, it began to crawl another of these points he will most assuredly aim an th, at gradually declining rates, although early blow. Either, if successful would be deeply inxtravagant. Gold went up somewhat in New jurious to the Confederacy. We think it quite likely that Augusta will be the first point against which Sherman will direct the weight of his arms. Indeed it was . Hill. - We had lost sight of this gallant even said a day or two since that he had advanced a corral for some time past. We notice certain distance on his way to Augusta, but this ap-

Foreign Intervention.

ring the late storm on our coast, in which the Butler-Por. continuance. We cannot end it—the enemy will not.

reflecting persons at a much earlier period in the con-leer.

composed of the 8th Regiment and Littlejohn's But- express the opmonthal neither party could or would talion of Senior Reserves; the 3d Regiment of Junior recede from its position; that things had reached a dead Battali ns, together with the 2nd Begiment South Caro relieve. The enemy may think they are approaching a charged with the arduous duty of guarding the coast the eremy does not even begin to approach that solu-

either. This arduous duty they performed until the are not think anybody believes any such thing. It would ment one thousand eight hundred strong. On the 13th rival of General Kirkland, they being encamped and be folly to entertain such an idea. We, at least, do not baving their headquarters at a point convenient to sup. entertain it. It is true the North may be taught the souri was as completely successful as his orders perport any menaced point. On Saturday, we believe the fatility of its efforts at subjugation, but that is a lesson Janiors were ordered into Fieber; the Seniora occu- which it is slow to learn, and the triumphant re-election pied the lines at Sugar Leaf, which positions they held of Mr. Lincoln shows that as yet it has not made much until the re-embarkation of the enemy. The prompti- progress in that direction. The policy of the United tude of the men in obeying all orders—their patience in States is fixed for years to come. The dead lock con-

ing as though resting tranquilly at home, such had "situation" now, and say if it is not so - if ca'm reflection does not point that out as the only way. Would

put into the bombproofs and some were ordered to an- | Commercial treaties and other things of that kind other point. Of these latter, something like one hun- can be offered by the Confederate Government as in- near the river during the day, and at night cross hundred and filly under command of Major Recce, were par- ducements to foreign powers. Liberal concessions rendered to a Captain and five men, who demanded the might be made of mingranisher a volving one indesurrender, informing the Major that he was surrounded pendence nor the superare of our society nor the crand that resistance was uscless. Lt. Hamblin, as we gaute compact of our thouland ; and these ought to learn, refused to surrender and walked off, and some be freely tendered, but nothing relating to slavery or twelve men with him. The enemy had no force to stop exceeding the powers granted to the Confederace, or them. They had no force to compel a surrender. It treaching upon those reserved to the States. These was a transparent sell which ought not to have de- things must be left where the constitution leaves them

WE concur with our cotemporary of the Carolini in The reserves showed themselves ready and willing to in all it says d precutory of the recommendations of his son Frank—a youth of sixteen—who had mysteri— 124 cents; Bank of Yanceyville 25 cents; Bank of Thomasif they were not closely engaged with the enemy it was paper has any relations with the Confederate authori lege at Spring Hill, of which he is a student, a heavily not that they shrank from their duty, but from the ties at Richmond. Its course for months past would bearded man approached him and asked him certain appear to indicate the rev rse. If there be any paper questions, by which he was entired a short distance enemy's land forces, and that the positions they held in Richmond which in any way occupies the position from his father's house. As soon as he was beyond of an organ or may be supposed to maintain confidention of slavery, and any proposition by it to foreign in the woods, and there Frank rescrited to a stratagem, powers based upon any such thing would simply be a which shows his resolution and quick wittedness. For " A Savannah Refugee," (supposed to be J. Henly Smith, mockery. President Divis knows this, and feels it _ a time he feigned to be asleep. The man feeling secure mocaery. Frequency and the fell into a sumber. Toe boy, watching the opbitter distribe against the President and all in whom the only look to a disso ution of the Confederate compact, the rascal; and, being assured, rapidly seized his pister distribe against the President and all in whom the only look to a disso ution of the Confederate compact, the rascal; and, being assured, rapidly seized his pister of the Company.

49. An act to expend an act to charter the Shelby and

> Major General Price died at Dooley's Ferry, Lafayette who happened, opportunely, to make their appearance. We confess that we did not at ach any great importance county, Arkansas, on the 1st of D.comber, 1864. A nerves and exhausted by his long tramp and exposure

the sugar. We may here mention a circumstance which we day Gillian was affected by constrible it. b. Skilkes, under that the segmented was a Yankie, who desired to abduct wouch for so far as to say that we have it from a highly rea warrant issued by John J. C. Nedy V. E. q., 13 acid magis.

the youth in order to convey him within the enemy's Wooden Mills in the county of Richmond.

the youth in order to convey him within the enemy's Wooden Mills in the county of Richmond.

61. An act to amend the charter of the processe of forcing from him what infor-

vague enough, but we think there is something in

which is likely. Rumour also says that transports carrying a brigade of negro troops were lost off Hatteres.

Mecklenburg, has been commissioned Colonel of the there have no incorporation, then apon the amount invested : maney invested in state bonds haved since the 23d of Fab.,

Whilst co-coding the fact that this branch of the service has done much good, and that it numbers many honest, hrave solders among its members, yet we are constrained to say that if one-ball the evil reports we sent that it numbers done many have been purchased by any person or corporation for the purpose of manufacturing: Provided that no more contrained to say that if one-ball the evil reports we sent that is needed for the consumption of one year. have heard about them lately be true, there are large, numbers of them that are doing more to destroy the attacharent of the people of Georgia to our cause, and rate States, or this State, or one county in this state, or weaken the strongth of the army, than all else that can to the University, Colleges, or other institutions of learn-We cut the above from the Richmond Whig of the Cape Fran. During his stay he visited Newbern, be accomplished by our enemies in the field. From ing; all town halfs, market houses, public squares, &c. where he made a speech in which he declared his pur, what we learn the people have been indecriminately What we hard the people have deed induscriminately robbed by them where the made a speech in which he declared his purposed at his being trusted in the pose to dine in Wilmington on Christmas day. But he had been grossly insuited and abuston the ladies have been grossly insuited and abuston to th ed. In fact, the outrages committed by these ourlaws have reached such alarming proportions that they have awakened the indignation of both the civil and military

authorities in our sister State. _ taken to check their vandal propensities, and at the their engines, and were soon at work trying to subdue the they can be apprehended and the facts established. We troller to furnish printed lists. hope every one of the guilty wretches will meet with people are robbed and outraged by our own soldiery, diers to be exempt, whether in the service of the State or we think a depth of infamy has been reached that has no narallel, and no punishment can be too severe for ries, six per cent. of amount of receipts; and on keepers no parallel, and no punishment can be too severe for the recreant wretches.

As to Gen. Wheeler's personal character, we have assurance that he is a perfect gentleman, and is the last shavers, &c., to list their profits and pay a tax of twenty man on earth that would encourage or sanction such per cent. upon the same, in addition to the tax imposed infa mous proceedings; and, as to generalship, we have but words of praise to utter in his behalf. Thus far tained. (5) Persons engaged in buying and welling slaves, It has been the turning-point to a long succes. ble-column pages. That it is by Wilkie Collins is a he has done nearly all the fighting against Sherman's five per cent on amount of purchases. (6) Persons not regrand army, and we feel certain, that he and his gular dealers, but who buy slaves to seil again, two per trusty braves are not to blame for the acts of wantoness open. on amount of purchases. (7) Picasure carriages, over and high handed villiany perpetrated by the recreant Study and jacks \$15 each, or the highest price for the

SUPREME COURT .- Opinions delivered in the follow-

ing cases: By PEARSON, C. J. In Patrick v. Carr, in equity, Edgecombe; error-order reversed.

By BATTLE, J. In Wood's case (habeas corpus) or-

Gong Up.—We have good authority for stating that during the late storm on our coast, in which the Butter Personal ing mear to its close, and yet we see no signs of its dis New Hanover, declaring the rights of the parties. In which the Butter or articles made of leather, iren,

PROM THE TRANS_MISSISSIPPI. The line of couriers from Price's army in Arkansas

has been re-established. One of our trains in attempting to cross the Missis Gen. Price was at Cane Hill, Washington County,

General Price has organized the recruits brought out Joe Kelly and General John B. Clark, Jr., have each a division. General Jeff. Thompson commands Kelly's brigade. Colonel John T. Coffee has recruited a regiof November. General Price was issuing rations to mitted it to be. He has now the largest corps in the Confederate army, and every man a Missourian. Gen. Fagan, whom he detached for that purpose, captured Fayetteville, with its garrison of eight hundred men, on the 4th of November.

In a late fight Gens. Marmaduke and Cabell have been captured; the latter was wounded in his arm .-Cole. Lawther, Shanks and Smith were also captured. Price lost some eight hundred men and a few cannon. He afterwards captured two cannon.

Price's army vill go into winter quarters on Red

There is a large number of arms in Texas. Notwithstanding General Kirby Smith's orders, lousands of fine beef cattle ore daily : un into Mexico by receons pretending to have Government contracts to furnish the soldiers with beef. They have the cattle dreds into Mexico; and even Mexicans come from Mexico and gather breves and cross them over for spec

From the Mobile Tribune, Dec. 11. A BOLD BOY.

Yesterday Dr. Romer advertised for information of do anything that might be required of them, and the Richmord Enquirec, but not in believing that that custy disappeared. The lad has returned to his home. vile 45 cents and Back of Roxborough 45 cents. pistol, and threatened his life unless he went with him hen fell ioto a s'umber. Toe boy, watching the op-

A special cisua c'i from the Miridian Chirton him all the way to within a short distance of Pasca- Prints if his cheroics to a denum. people and alienate them from the Confederate government published in this paper on Saturday last, stated that gould, where he gave him up to some of our scours, The boy returned to his him; yesterday, shaken in ruffian made a movem at to draw out a weapon from take off his coat and o still over the bridge into the

mation he had in respect to the defences and forces of

WE take the following synopsis of the Revenue ac. of this State from the Raleigh Progress of the 29th

An ad valorem tax of one per cent. is levied for the sup-

port of the "tate gowernment, the pa-ment of i's debus, &c . upon the assessed cash value of the following subjects 1. Real exact in this state; Provided that where pre-perty has been wholly or in part destroyed since that time, the value is to be fixed by the owner, agest or attorney, on eath; and in case the tax taker is dissatisfied, two freehelders are to decide the value, and if they disagree a third one is to be selected by them, and their decision is to be

exempt.) the value of said slaves to be ascertained by the same persons who ascertain the value of lands. Money due from solvent debtors, or on hand, or on deposit with individuals, or in the banks, or other corporations: Provided, that Confederate and State Treasury We think these rumous are more than half run- no es and coupons past due, of the bonds of any State, or corporation, except conpops on bonds of the Htate issued The transports must have been hardly used in the storm prior to Feb. 23, 1861, shall be considered money, and, and it is certain that they had no horses when they got Provided, that the person lasting the money on hand and at interest shall be allowed to deduct debts owing by him as principal, and als as surery where the principal is in-

Lieutenant Colonel Wm. Lee Davidson, of polarion, or empanies, according to the shares, as fixed by the charter, it the shares be in a corporation, and if tr ffi , not off erwise taxed

5. Household and kitchen furniture atove the value of From the Floridian, \$100, except ariotem specifically taxed. 6. An cotton and naval stores and tonacco xcapt owned by the producer, or been purchased by the owner for his own dee. or that of his family or dependants; and also such cotion as may have been purchased by any person or cor-SEC. 2. The tollowing property shall be exempt from

taxation : All lands or other property belonging to the Confedelisted, declared, received, or due, on or before April 1st, in each year upon money or capital invested in shares in boro', Bank of Fayetteville, Commercial Bank, Bank of withorities in our sister State. North Carolina, Bank of Charlotte, and the Bank of Yan-We rejoice to see that stringent measures have been copyribe, a tax of eight (8) cents, and to be exempt from the orderwise exed, occ-sixth of the interest annually ac-

> Taxes on all property listed to be paid to the Sheriff .-(Schedule A.) Account of unlisted property to be rendered to the sheriff on oath. (Schedule B.) County Courts to fix pay of takers of tax lists. Comp

SCHEDULE A. The following a ubjects to be listed, in addition to those

of houses of entertainment, whose annual receipts amount to \$300 or more, a tax of three per cent. (3) Every gate permitted to be erected across a highway \$50. (4) Note set of vagabends who unfortunately belong to his comseason for one mare. (8) Gold and silver plate, plated that many valt able vessels might be saved to the "Union"
ware, jewelry, &c., wern by males, if over \$15 in by allowing hi n to complete the work he had so successvalue, two and a balf per cent. (9) Watches, except those worn by soldiers, two and a half per cent. on the value. Every harp \$5. Every piano \$1. Every gold head-ed cane \$2. Every silver headed cane \$2. (10) Two and a half per cent. on the receipts of surgeons, dentiats, physicians, lawyers, portrait painters, daguerrean from Greene, demurrer sustained, bill dismissed. In Coley v. Ballance, in equity, from Wayne, directing decree accordingly. In Jones v. Clark, in equity, from mail other persons, except Judges, the Governor, and mi itary officers, whose wages, fees, salarised or perguisites. amount to \$ 000, one per cent. (11) On every dox, not ander eight months old, \$2 50, provided, two dogs are exder reversed, petitioner discharged. In G. H. Clark's empted for every head of a family, and one dog for any case; same. In Branch v. Goddin, from Halifax, judgment reversed and judgment here for plaintiff. In themselves, and those having brandy distilled, 60 cents per judgment reversed and judgment bete for plantas. In Herring v. Kornegay, in equity, from Wayne; decree for an account. In Jenkins v. Faulcon, in equity, for sale, 30 per cent. on the profits. Liquors bought in the state from Halifax, demurer sustained and bill dismissed.

In Lane in squity, from dends and profits, five per cent. On profits anually made ring the late storm on our coast, in which the Butler-Porter expedition was caught, the entire Pirth regiment U. S.

Riegulars were drowned. Not a man of them, it is believed, escaped. The disasters to the expedition are coming to light,—Geldsboro' State Journal, Dec. 31st.

He was of Irish extraction, tall, black haired and shabto the enemy will not.

Carry's case, the same and pet we see no signs of its distriction, tall, black haired and shabto the enemy a pear or two since, have voluntarily set goods, and leather or remaining the light of the custom of its distriction, tall, black haired and shabto the enemy a pear or two since, have voluntarily set goods, and leather or remaining the fitting continuance. We cannot end it—the enemy will not.

Casey's case, the same. In Cox's case, the same of them, the custom of them to determ the custom of the custom of them to continuance. We cannot expect the find the custom of the custom of the custom of them to custom of the custom of th

SCHEDULE B.

SUBJECTS TAXED WITHOUT BEING LISTED. (i) Circus riders, exhibitions of animals, &c. \$100 for ach county. Bide shows \$50 for each county. (2) Biage each county. Bide shows 550 for each county. (2) stage and theatrical players, &c., except amateur performers, \$500 for each county. (3) Itimerant-singers &c., \$75 for each county. (4) Every insurance company incorporated out of the State, three per cent. upon its gross receipts.—

(5) Every sgency of a bank incorporated out of the State \$1,000. (6) Every broker, private banker, agent for a location banker or broker. \$1,000. (6) Rvery broker, private banker, agent for a toreign banker or broker, &c., twenty-five per cent. upon his profits. [7] very express company 20 per cent. on gross-receipts. The same on Ballroad Expresses. Both exempt from county taxes. [3] Every public billiard table \$1,000. Every private one \$100. Every bagatelle or roulette tatle \$200. [9] Every public bowling aliey \$200. [9] Every public bowling aliey \$200. Every private one \$15. [10] Every public bowling aliey \$200. Every private one \$15. [10] Every livery stable, or place where herses are kept for hire \$50. [11] Retail license \$1,000. Each retailer, in addition, to list and pay as provided in Schedule A. [12] Every non-resident who purchases any slave, corn, pork, bacon or spirituous liquors, shall immediately become liable to pay a tax of two per cent., and on neglect or failure to pay the tax shall forfeit and pa; \$1,000. [13] Non-residents to pay

tax shall forfeit and pa; \$1,000. [13] Non-residents to pay two per cent. on the amount of each slave hought into th State and sold. ['4] All persons buying or selling slaves to be considered non residents until the contrary is shown.—
[16] \$5 per pack on playing cards sold. [16] On sales of vehicles maculactured out of the Stare, two and a half per cent. (17) Un auctioneers five per cent. on gross amount of sales, the same not to be subject to county tax. Sales made by itinerant traders or non-residents ten per cent.— (18) On merchants, merchant tailors, jewsliers, grocers, apothecaries, druggists, &c., one per cent. on an irchases, where such purchases are not elsewhere taxed. (19) On every male manufacturer of garments for males, five per cent. on profile. (20) On patent medicines and nos rums twenty five per cent. on amount of cales. (21) Horse and mule drovers ave per cent on amount of sales. (22) On stude and jack belonging to non-residents \$35, or the highest price for the season for on mare. (23) Pedlat's liceuse \$700 (24) Itherant lightning rod men, or denlers in spiritious liquors taxed as pedlars. (75) Gypsi s, for une-tellers, &c. \$50 for each coun p. (36) Parsum arriving at a taxable age after July 1st, may pay tax

Fort Smith, attacking and destroying Yankee wagen some drawn in species or exchange from any bank, to be trains. of bank stock as follows : Bank of Washington, 25 cents, Merchants' Bank, 25 cents; Bank of Wadesboro' 124 cts; Bank of Faretteville 12½ cents; Commercial Bank 25 cts; Farmor's Bank 25 cents; Bank of North Carolina 90 cents; Bank of Lexington, Miner's and Phaster's Bank, Bank of Commerce and Bank of Clarendon 45 cents; Bank of Cape Fear and Bank of Wilmington 9) cents; Bank of Charlotte

Of Acts and Resolutions passed by the Legislature of beginning of that extermination, as evidenced in the North Carolina at its present Session. [CONTINUED.]

29. Besolution in reference to the payment of Bounty Resolution in favor of W. W. Holden, laty State 41. Resolution in relation to brigading certain North

Caroli: a Regiments.
43. Resolution in favor of Drury King. 44. Resolution in relation to the pay of the Doorkeep

45. Resolutions commendatory of the N. C. Educational This is the belief of the great mass of the European peo-46. Resolution in relation to payment of taxes to John 47. An act to increase the Capital Stock of the Sapona

B oad River I ailroad Company. 49. An act to provide just compensation to the Public

An act to amend the 8th section, Chap. 112 Ecvised Code, in relation to the Putlic Treasurer. An act to legatize an order of the Special Court of Bertie County. County.

Au set to incorporate J. mestown Cotton Mills.

Buncombe County.

54 An act to incorporate the Leroy Town Mining and Manufacturing Company
55 An act to incorporate the Gorgas Mining and Mattefacturing Company. An act to incorporate the Cranberry Iron Company.
 An act to incorporate Limite Steel Iron Company. An ac to incorporate Kavanaugh Button Factory

59. An act to incorporate that Hill Cometery to the coauty of Barke An act to incorporate the Confederate Cetten and

Greenville Plank Hoad Company. The Revocue Act. 63. An act for the support of the North Carolina lostitution for the Deat, Dumb and the Bind and for other pur-

Organ z tion 65. An act for local defence.
66. An act to grade the Common Schools and to in-67. Au act to incorporate the Deep River Transporta-68. An actior the relief of the wives and families of

69. An act to authorize a tachments against Corpora-An act to authorize the Mayor and Commissioners of the town of Fapetteville to supply said town with water.

An act to incorporate the North Carolina Company 72. An act to amend the Hickory Not Turnpike Road. 73. An act to amend an act entitled "an act authori zing the Governor to issue commissions to haid courts of Uper and Terminer" and 'or other purposes, ratified the

12 h day of December, 1863.74. Anset to secure the State Sait Works from interraprio:a. 75. Anact to provide for the keeping up the Pablic Roads in the county of Watauga,

76. An act in relation to the collection of arrestages of
taxes in the countes of Nash and nobeson.

An act for the relief of the ind gent farthes of soldiers from Northampton county.
78. An of to incorporate Fee Dee Lodge, No. 150, A. Y. M., in the county of Stanty. 79 An act for the relief of suffering and needy prison-

*0. An act to ane of the 143d 'bapter of the acts of 1858 herror that embraces all other horrors and adds anormous bornors to the to act of the total to act of the total tota ers of war from North Carolina. Company to disconting too use of their canal a oned the real estate, water power and other privileges, between the towns of baston and Weldon in the state of North Caro-

81. An act to legalize certain acis of the county court of Madison and for other purposes. 82. An act to meorporate Leakesville Lodge, No. 136. Ancietis York Masons. 85. Au act to make appropriations for the Military Estab ishment of the State 84. An act to provide for holding the courts in the coun-85. Auset to incorporate the William E. Davis Lodge, A. Y. M., in Lexingtor, N. C. 86. An act to agiche the charter of the Merchant's Bank

87. Au act appropriating money to the lesane Asylum. 88. An act authorizing the sale of lets in the town of Webster. 59. An act to incorporate the Laplace High School. 90. Resortion in tayor of D. M. Ray, Tax Collector of Madison County.

91. Resonation in favor of Joseph W. Steed, former Sher-

92. Keso use a for the relief of Powell, Lowe & Co., of 93. Resolution in reference to the officers of the General 94. Resolution in favor of J. B. Montgomery, of Caldwell

95. Resolution in favor of Messre. Creech & Litchford. 96. Resolution for the protection of the State Salt Works. 97. Resolution in layor of Virgidia Atkinson, Executrix

Research ion in reference to the Revenue Laws

99. Resolution in favor of W. A. Maroney, Sheriff of Da-109. Resolv flore protesting against ill-trea ment of slaves conscribed for Mintary purposes
101. Resolution instructing the State Salt Commissioner as to the making of Sait in Bladen county.

A CONJECTURE.—In an article in the Charleston Mercury, of the 30th ult., relative to the attack upon this place and its cessation, we find the following:

102. Resolution of thanks to Capt. John A. Teague and

the men under his command.

of Wilmington, among which, we may mention the following, which, how rever, is only conjecture, but reaches us on good authority. It is expressed that when Sherman occupied and was secure in Savannah, he despatched a boat to the Wilmington fleet, stating that his army was sufficient

Look out for Spies! Unionville, S. C., Dec. 24. 1864.

I take this method of notifying the people of this State that there are spies among us actively engaged. To day a man in soldier's garb, and on horseback, came from towe rd Chester, calling at the houses of two citi- stores, mills and barns, and encouraged them to robzens in th is vicinity, using very insulting language to bery. Many of the officers and men that I saw were the ladies at each place, and speaking alternately in fa- drunk, and much mischiel was done by gangs of Convor of both Yankees and Confederates. At one of federates calling themselves Yankees. Such is the efthose places he very deliberately alighted, went into the fect of war upon men and women who were once rehouse, went to the glass, combed, brushed and shaved, spectable, and it must grow worse and worse till socie went round and took a special survey of the premises, ty is wholly disorganized and destroyed." minutely examining the sign boards near by and then left, bearing up the country towards Spartanburg.

THE FOLLOWING is the much-talked of emancipation article from the Richmond Enquirer. The concluding naragraph, which alone is specially objectionable, has akeady gone the rounds. The article in full can now do no barm, and may offset some already done

" A decent respect for the opinions of mankind nired our ancestors, when about to dissolve their " po litical bands" with Great Britain, 'to declare the causes which impelled them to the separation." That high, noble precedent was not followed by these States when, " in the course of human events," it became neceesary for us to separate from the United States. The absence of such a declaration has enabled our enemies to misrepresent our cause, and to place us before the world as a nation seeking, not relf-government, but the perpetuation and extension of slavery.

"Why," said Mr. Cobden, in his recent speech at Rochdale, "is there no such declaration? Because they have but the grievance that they want to consolidate, perpetuate and extend slavery." Thus the occasion of the war has been misunderstood and misrep resented for its cause, and the righteous, noble object of self-government, for which we are fighting, kept out of view, and slavery perpetually paraded before the world as the corner stone of the Confederate States. Can we, any more than our forefathers, affect to disregard the opinion of mankind."

The opinion of mankind, as entertained in France and England, and throughout Europe, is that of antislavery; and was it to be expected that that opinion would revolutionise itself merely to divide and dissever the United States? The right of self government was as much at stake in the denial of cur equal rights in the Territories, as that of our forefathers was in the tax on tea. But the enlightened opinion of the world does not so understand our cause; the vio.ent anti-slavery discussion that for thirty years preceded the dissolu treors in the Trans Mississippi Department, has fully the fort Smith, attacking and destroying Yanken warms deamn in the world arms of the Union, and which so often predicted civil war, very naturally led the world to understand our war as solely undertaken for the perpetuation and extension of slavery.

Perhaps the time has passed for any such declaration of grievances to be either proper or profitable; but a manifesto of objects and purposes, setting forth clearly the reasons that induced us to resort to war, the manner is which that war has been conducted, the declarations and acts of vengeance leveled against our persons and property, the confiscation of all estates, the establishing of negro superiority over our people by the enemy, the threat of their Congress, through William I Chandler, to wage the war for "extermination," and the devastation ordered by Lieut. Gen. Grant, and executed by Major Generals Sheridan and Sherman, together with an avowal that slavery shall not be permitted to prejudice our recognition as a nation, would, we believe, secure our recognition, and, perhaps, induce in tervention.

These States are asking recognition from the nations of the world, these States believe they are justly entitled to that recognition as a right, but the nations of Europe will not yield us the recognition because they believe we have rushed into war merely for negro slavery .-

ple. There are many wise statesmen who understand our cause properly, but they cannot openly advocate it because of the anti-slavery prejudice that besets it among their people. There are a few men who defend us despite that prejudice, but their influence expends itself fruitlessly upon that rook of prejudice. The Emperor of the French correctly understands our system of slavery, but he will not jeopardize his dynasty by doing violence to the anti-slavery sentiment of his people. The ministry of England are anti-slavery in sentiment, and hence they will not aid or recognize a na-

53. An act to ircorporate Blackner Lodge. No. 170, in tion whom they believe founded upon negro slavery. The heroism and endurance of our struggle, despite this prejudice against slavery, has wou for our people the undisguised admiration of the world, but has not and will not mollify that prejudice or dispose the nations to recognize us with slavery, as they understand our cause, the corner stone of our system. If we would reap the rich blessings to which our heroic struggle entitles us, if we would chrystalize that admiration into acts of aid and comfort, we must convince the world that we are fighting for the self government of the whites, and not for the slavery of the blacks: that th war has been forced upon us by our enemy for the purpose of spoliation and subjugation; that the freedom of the negro was no part of the purpose of our enemy, but that commercial vassalage and dependence prompted and impelled this cruel war. If it be necessary to convince the world that we are fighting for the self-government of the whites, that we should liberate the negross, and if that liberation can be made to secure our recognition, and the guarantee of England and France to our independence, we believe that the people of these States would not hesitate to make the sacrifice .--In such a light only do we understand the following declarations from the Richmond Sentinel:

We think that our late adverses have done much towards preparing the minds of our people for the most extreme sacrifices it they shall be adjudged necessary to the success of our cause. And in truth they are not sacrifices at all when compared with our situation is subjugated. It is a question simply whether we shall give for our own uses whether the Yankees shall take for theirs. Subjugation means emancipation and confiscation. All our servants and all our property yielded up to assist in detence of our country, would mean no more. But it would be far more glorious to devote our means to our success than to lose them as spoils to the enemy. Our situation, too, stripped of our property, but master of the government, would be inflately better then if despoiled by the enemy, and wearing his bonda.

There views have long received the theoretical assent of our people. They are now our practical, realizing conviction. A thousand prejudices, a thousand consecrated dogmas, are now ready to be yielded at the bidding of necessity. Any sacrifice of opinion, any sacrifice of property, any sacrender of projection if necessary to defeat our enehorror that embraces all other horrors and adus enormous calamities of its own. The people see this. They have a vived perception of it. Teey are read; on their part for the duties which it implies.

If we have given to our cotemporary a broader interpretation than the writer designed, we do not believe we have misrepresented the determination of our peo-

The consequences of emancipation would fall upon the unfortunate negro, and God would hold responsible those who have forced upon us the act. It is one of necessity, not choice; an act taken against our judgments and our convictions, but to save us from the horrors of prolonged war, and the disgrace, ruin and destruction involved in the success of our enemy.

If France and England will enter into a treaty with these Confederate States, recognizing our nationality and guaranteeing our independence upon the abolition of slavery in all these States, rather than continue the war, we should be prepared to urge the measure upon our readers. We believe such a proposition would be favorably received and acted upon by these nations, and ought to be made to them.

The Yankees at Griffin-Vandalism by our owe Soldiers, The LaGrange Reporter, of the 9th sage

We clip the following from a private letter written

to us by a friend living in Griffin. The picture is a horrible one, and we fear there is too much truth in it, so far as our cavalry are concerned. What a burning shame there can be no more discipline and order among the soldiers of the Confederacy! The writer says : "The day after writing the foregoing our office closed here as the Yankees were advancing. Next day our militia men passed through Griffin, retreating to Macon and after them came Wheeler's cavalry, plandering and destroying the country as they went; burning up all the corn, grain and fodder, and, in some instances, demanding and taking the purses of private citizens. When they came to my house, I pointed to my four helpless little girls, and prayed them to leave me a few weeks supply-the answer was a laugh of derision! I then pladged my honor to destroy all the grain, &c., upon the place if they would let me move it out of the houses so as to save them; but, while I plead, the torch was applied and in a lew hours the fruit of a year's hard labor was in ashes. Mrs. T- drew water and the children carried it, and by almost superhuman exertion I kept the flames from my dwelling. While I write to yo there are wives and children of Confederate soldier (from whom the fast potatoe was taken) crying for bread. You have never written anything of the cruel ty of the enemy which approaches what some her have suffered from our own soldiers. Men were whip ped almost to death to tell where their money was -The lewd women of the country, and many who hither to had been considered honest, followed the soldiers to

Many citizens of Western North Carolina, who went off He was of Irish extraction, tall, black haired and shab- to the enemy a pear or two since, have voluntarily feture

T. W. SMITH, they were invited, and henceforth they are with the Confederacy, for weal or wee-Asherille News.

Bich Scene at a Medical Board, Managemery Mail has the following :

and vesterday to be at the office of the Med under charge of our esteemed friend. Sur-C. S. A., when the guard brought in an dressed individual, who evidently ill at determined, it it were practicable, to perthe d, that he of all men living, was least he arvices demanded of a high private in de States service. Motioning his visitor argeon Michel tournily inquired

THE FIT I win weathere-man we the it, etche for :

ber of the bar. of hirth Y

er. Charleston, South Carolina; the most

terranted the Doctor, dryly, as a peensert of a no-you dont, this time, kind wer his features, "Charleston is the queen received to-night. dederacy and has no equal." "huttanooga! grunted out Spivins who

conjet, rervous action, the Doctor turned - with a gluce, meant to annihilate him if it immediately recovering his equanimity, mationing

troubled with any chronic or local disease.

ecs, I have suffered a great deal from Admiral Wilses has been reinstated by Lincoln. searcheir, contracted in Northern prisons, a captive, a captive, sir; and I think that gums are, to com - extent, effected. Inadviser has prescribed vinegar andresponded the dector, " step into the! . species ventured to remark : that the gentleman bails from Char- and forty prisoners captured.

r. Howard, very quietly. taber, who plicy touch d the gentle-. ate rearly faied out, which entitled est clure position at the butt end of

Lett it declated, after careful exami-

ert S. Lactio, heq , attorney at law, . Wm. J. Vancey, while He has been North, but only sall to damage the Confedfollors. Returning to Montby the vigilant conscript bu- retreat.

> Il RANDE -- A brief of the Fort. emurting has just been A Torpedo boat loaded with 300 tons of powder, was that the copied with her er. supposed to the printw posterity would LER'S REPORT OF THE ATTACK ON FORT FISHof the heaves contained the

villyards, the reverse After the poem was comwith a publisher were carried Luciative, pointing to the album ous of his usual exto the printer. She ir or but the accounts vani thought there must be

it is said, is collecting, with a view force and the navy lucy are represented a written with

in the competition of his great of the L'enganiar War." In the or remaily published in London, to the numeric mass of King Jo- const on taken at Vittoria, was placed in drowned. I ded not understan i. Many, alcrabind and illegible characters, csown writing, which is nearly Napolean's. The most important tid . . and there was no key. when the mile undertook, first to 7.r. North Alabama.

aiding and opition sing the conat negrecting for ar, inthe original document is a ar even the male and stops, and so 100 to any person who would and hold it at all hazards.

er i in campaign herminder were injured. Will of Cuicks Leve Georgian, and a a that. It would not !

ext he received a position as he was of on Wednesday. njuigh terminating at Chattathis Sherra n since last shway in the ia' erior of Georwith a brogade of cavalry he and enforces order.

of the South who have remain. prisoners.

t in the city, and that a number of eteam salat Babia will be dismissed.

Mr. Charles Green; Gen. Slocum's at J. E. Ward's; they may find it, with the hazard of re-capture when bebec. Howard's at Mr. Molyneux's, and Gen. Ward's youd the jarisdiction of this government. at Mr. Wetter's.

TELEGRAPHIC Reports of the Press Association

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THEASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the Dis-trict Court of the Confederate States for the Morthern District of Georgia.

FROM RICHMOND. RICHMOND, Dec. 31, 1864.

No Yankee papers received yesterday or to-day. Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Dutch Gap this A M. Congressional proceedings to-day unimportant. No official news from any quarter. A snow storm commenced this morning, the snow is still falling rapidly, but melting as it reaches the ground.

FROM THE UNITED STATES. RICHMOND, Dec. 31, 1864. The Baltimore American of the 28th and 29th, have been

The soldier's New Year's dinner will be successful

Official dispatches from Thomas represent his army still in pursuit of Hood's disorganized force. Cheatham abaudoned his ammenition train at Pulaski. Gens. Lee and

Baford were both wounded. At last accounts Hood was at Bainbridge.

According to Washington telegrams, Sherman has communicated to the Secretary of War, his purpose to move up the Savannah river immediately and capture Augusta.

FROM PETERSBURG.

Gold 217.

PETERSEURG, Jan. 1st. 1965 Nothing has occurred to interrupt the quiet on this line said as the antested party and for some days past. The roads are in very bad condition road will be repaired in about ten days. a disdress for the purpose of an examinal and military movements impracticable. A Yankee picket | The enemy have landed in force on the South Carolina post was surprised in front of Wilcox's Division pesterday, side of the Savannah river, and are driving in our pickets came in, and the long hair was cut from the heads, that

The so'diers of this army are looking forward with much ace, but unfortunately it don't always interest to the new year's offering dinner by the people, and are evidently much pleased at the movement. Their tion being over, the errested party be- appetites are sharpened by reports of good things in store id a d'long as long as the legalized acts for them. The chizens of Petersburg sabscribed between our State highslature, which was thirty five and forty thousand dollars to the object.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, Jan. 1st, 1865. The Baltimore American, of the 29th ult., evening edi tion, has been received by flag of truce foat bringing supplies for Yankee prisoners.

A special telegram dated Columbia, Dec. 28th, P. M., says an escaped prisoner just arrived from Florence report same category. that the advance of Hood's army reached Florecce, Ala., | I happen to know that the President was approached on the 21st. During the whole of next day his infantry was some months ago by an intelligent gentleman who desired of removing his family, he was crossing the river. Forrest's force covered the enemy's to establish a first class newspaper which should support

oc may be able to exclaim, Despatches from Fortress Monroe had been received anthe State some service and nonzeing the failure of the expedition against Wilmington, receive the support of the press of the country, he did not though claiming that great damage was done to Fort | wish to have an organ devoted especially to his interests. Fisher and the capture of a company of the enemy outside | He said no man was so wise or elevated that he could not

the world semething of exploded on Friday morning within 360 yards of Fort Figh-

works, except "Les | Gold advanced and opened on Monday at 223). own manu-cript FROM THE UNITED STATES+PORTER'S AND BUT

> ER-BURSTING OF PARROT GUNS ON SIX VES-LICEMOND. Jan. 2d. 1865. New York papers of the 30th ult., have been received. The (Meial report of Admiral Porter fills about three

columns of the Times. That paper acknowledges the magnitude and failure of the expedition, which has returned to Fortress Morroe. It says that hardly anything worked moved forther, and found the well, from the initiation of the movement to itsunfortunate She close. The explosion of two Lundred and fifteen tons of pow- Editor of Wilmington Journal-

walls of the rebel fort, was a great spectahands until a c.e, but perfectly necless in fact, and the rebel garrison entting down to was not at all paralyzed. and the unblotted. The bombardment of the fort by the fleet was most im

The poor was so deeply posing and skillful, but Porter and Butler differ greatly as None. The post was so deeply possing and balloud, but to the post wrote the three dedica- to its effects. Them comes the extraordinary fact of the None. Pairs, which are to be barsting of the six hundred pounder Parrott guns on six difthe hands of friends, to have leen no proper co-operation between the land

> Navy Department, that Gen. Hood was crossing the river above Muscle choa's, but the railroad to Corinth is in our slightly. possession, se that Hood could not get supplies by that route.

madion to her admirable zear The steamer North American was lost off the Florida Wounded..... conet on the 21st ult., and two hundred Yankee soldiers | Missing.

sunsed at finding it to be a buge without order, and in three land hidden and understand. Many, also FRQ's TENNESSEE AND NORTH ALABAMA—GEN. BOOD'S ARMY, &c.

SELMA, ALA., Dec. 80th, 1864.

The Reporter of this afternoon says that a well-known Des gentleman of Bontsville, who left that place on the 21st Fear river, thirty-five miles from the ocean. The eninst , arrived at Meridian on Tuesday atternoon, bringing trance to the river is obstructed by three bars, known crossed me of give the following very gratifying intelligence from Hood and as the Western, Main and New Inlet bars. Of the de-

faubycets, next to make a Gen. Bood, on the eve of withdrawing from near Nashvide, was attacked vigorously by the enemy, who massed a heavy force and threw it upon his centra, composed of efficiency. of a very lurge fam), y, she Cheatham and Bates' divisions, when these veteran troops heaviest Blakely rifles. Near it are a number of small cave way. Gen. Hood then moved on Columbia, where he was at lutest dates.

Ity seecheded, but formed a key On Tuesday, the 20th, there was another fight, in which the enemy were badly whipped, losing one entire brigade Together, these works command a distance of six when in course of time, the original of cavalry, and six hundred wagons.

ale theometeres. Several panes were formed at Huntaville in a week. That place and he said, but none had had been taken possession of by ten Yankee regimente The fined a key, adding, 'I from Point Peak, but Roddy had been ordered to retake

Forrest had been made a Lieuterant General.

LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, Jan. 25, 1808 . nattimore papers of the 31st ult. have been received. Stoneman has arrived at Nashville. He gives a highly vacnished account of his raid in Southwestern Virginia .-Among the captures claimed is 2,000 horses, 1,000 mules, at a moderate elevation of the guns. On Z ke's Island, that he had gone off to , join and 2 rebel editors, together with their presses. The latcon hourso closely that he was ter he sent to Brownlow, as a Christmas gift. The sait battains in the horther a part works and lead works were rendered useless. Stoneman's losses were 2,000 killed, wounded and missing.

kinds of raid s for no Porter's first did not return to Hampton Boads. A Wash at this one man. Aft or being ington telegram of the 31st, says there is no probability suntcered his services to of the naval forces under Porter discontinuing the bomeer und not no d much bardment, unless so directed by the government.

Butler returned to his headquarters on the James river Advices from Savannah to the 26th ult state that efforts were being made to indercept the retreat of the rebel arwhite and a caredy a town my before it could reach Broad river. Business in Savan-

Light to thought within a numbered | Lt. Col. Mulford will visit Eichmond the coming week, the and onal data. He is authorized to negotiate a new cartel for an exchange of all a cause which they knew that to A synopsis of the correspondence between the Brazillan

A synopsis of the correspondence between the Brazilian band side of the river coming down, is Fort Johnson, his present trip me carries with him a is published. The former characterizes the seizure as an with those passenge in persecuting him act of the most transcendent wrong and offensive to the thanks he will make it more than honor and sovereignty of empires. Seward replies: You have justly expected the President would disavow with regret deman who visited Savaniah last Sun- the proceedings at Bahia. He will suspend Capt. Colling. of truce, we hear that every thing is and direct him to appear before a court martial. The Con-

med in the river, something like old times. Seward says the . . . character of belligerents property has been respected and nothing has to the insurgents of this country by the government of Braat in the city except Mr. Willinks' ship yard zil is an act of intervention in derogation of the law of na. ged. The strife between the two parties was terrible, tions, and unfriendly and wrongful to the United States. and Marat, fearing the fall of his party told them they democratic society that under the inspiration of free Sherman's he departers is at the residence of The crew will be set at liberty to seek refuge wherever

MEETING OF MECHANICS.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 2d, 1865. To the Mechanics of Richmond, Raleigh, Wilmington, Co-

Selma and Mobile : We have held a meeting and memorialized Congress t pass a bill permanently exempting us from military service while engaged in our legitimate occupations, and the establishment of our respectability and urefulness to the ar-

my and country. You are requested to co-operate with us and forward memorial. AUGUSTA MECHANICS. bigned, A. P. LATT, Sec'y.

FROM THE UNITED STATES. RICHMOND, Jan. 3d. 1865. The Washington Chronicle of the 1st just says that the

have resolved to raise \$4,000,000 to pay \$1,000 bounty for the army. The steamer Charlotte, with 1024 bases of Cotton arrived at Bermuda on the 23d, also the steamer Owl, with 700, and the Lamb with 1,800 bales had arrived at the same port.

Ex-Vice President Dallas died at Philadelphia on the 31st

Gold closed in New York on Saturday at 2272.

CONGRESS. House was occupied in the discussion of the bill for the consolidation of reduced regiments into battalions and companies.

FROM CHARLESTON. Official telegrams from Charleston say that the Federal raiders are reported to have retired from the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, going westward. They left 40 wounded -Gen. Gholson was hadly wounded. The damage to the

towards Hardeville.

For the Journal. The Richmond Press. Mr Editor .

You are quite right in your issue of to-day in sup posing that the Richmond Enquirer is not an organ of the Confederate administration, and that it is not in confidential communication with the President or the Cabinet. Especially is this true in regard to the wild suggestions of that journal for the conditional emaneipation of our slaves. The editor of the Enquirer, I regret to say, has lost his owa negroes by the war, and like the fex who had his tail cut off, he now desires everybody else to be placed in the

the administration, and that the President, after thanking bim for his good intentions, replied that while he wished to be benefitted by judicious and independent criticism, and that he desired the press to be perfectly free to condemn or approve the acts of government according as they might

In your issue of the 31st uit., you refer to the course of the Wirginia press towards Gen. Bragg. The truth is, there annals of the French Revolution. is hardly a man in the civil or military service of the coun try, except Virginians, who has not at one time or another been denounced or ridiculed by the Virginia press, and wa-pecially by a majority of the Richmond newspapers. Generals Beauregard and Price, and perhaps some others, have SELS-THE FLEET RETURNED TO FORTRESS SEARCH, simply because they were supposed not to be secaped, simply because they were supposed not to be provided by the p ians, they would not have received the cordial support. stead of the bitter denunciations of the Whig, the Exau and the Enquirer? I am surprised that newspaper men if other States have not seen through the selfish course of

these Richmond gentry long ago. CAPE FEAR. Jan. 2nd, 1865.

HEADQUARTES 17TH N. C. VOLS.

Dear Sir :- Below I send you a list of casualties in the 17th N. C. Regiment during the operations below Wilmington, which you will please publish for the information of the parties interested. Company B-Killed-Private C. A. Gibbs. Wounded-

Company F-Killed-Private B. W. Lawson, Wounded-Company G-Killed-None. Wounded-Sergt. Kennedy The street of that work. She cepied all ferent vessels, accompanied by painful casualties and loss most ally wounded and in the hands of the enemy; Sergt.

The street of that work. She cepied all ferent vessels, accompanied by painful casualties and loss most ally wounded and in the hands of the enemy; Sergt.

W. A. Latham, severely; Private B. B. Ainsly, severely;

Description of the control of the enemy; Sergt.

to have 1 cen no proper co-operation between the land force and the navy.

Admiral Lee telegraphs from Florence, Des. 27th to the Navy Department, that Gen. Hood was crossing the river

Above Marches I. S. Ayers, badly; Septimes Corprew, missing; Ezekiel Cartisie, wounded badly and missing; Rheuben Mayo, severely; Private W. W. Jones, severely; Newbern Whitehurst badly.

Company H. Rodman Harrison, slightly wounded.

Company I-Killed-None. Wounded-Cullen Webb.

Respectfully your ob't servant.

E. H DAVIS, Adj't 17th M. C. Vols. Raleigh Confederate please copy.

From the Washington Chronicle. WILMIRGTON AND ITS DEFENCES.

Wilmington stands on the left bank of the Cape fences we have the annexed account :

On Federal Point is located the celebrated Fort Fisner, one of the largest earthworks of the style in the Confederacy. Its armament is unequalled in range or It mounts about fifty guns, many of the works, called water batteries, all mounting guns of heavy if it be the system of slavery here that prevents them schedule prices.

Culture. Similar works exist opposite Fort Fisher, the form recognition our independent and provided, that no provision of this act shall be construcalibre. Similar works exist opposite Fort Fisher, the guns of which mingle their fire with that of the fort .miles, three in each direction There is a formidable Lands, there was nothing to learn. The population of Middle Tennessee and North Alabama | earthwork a little further up the coast, near the light-The Pake of Wellington, he were thoroughly aroused, and every man and boy capable house, the guns of which cover the seaward approach Serving I must mean that of hearing arms was hurrying to join our army. Ten com- to the New Inlet bar entrance. Near Fort Fisher, a battery placed upon an artificial sandbill threaters much annoyance to our fleet. Its guns are able to throw plunging shot, as well as projectiles, far out sea-

ward. The entrance by the way of New Inlet is so situated Ten guaboats came up the Tennessee river and attempt and guarded by heavy artiflery that vessels attempting ed to cross the Muscle shoals at Decatur, but Boddy had to go in or run by the torts would be subjected to a ctinoked them, destroying one and probably another. The tremendous cross fire. Heavy frigates, whose draft of water precluded their crossing the bur, would, of necessity, anchor outside or sail up and down the beach ; or perhaps they will sail in a circle, as did Dupont's fleet at the capture of Port Royal. By this method they would be enabled to keep their gans perfectly cool, the men fresh, and at the same come seriously interfer

with the accuracy of the rebel fire. The ground over which the heavy vessels would fight is a self- over two miles from Fort Fisher, yet it is within effective range and opposite to Fort Fisher, there is said to exist a small water battery, mounting nine gens.

The entrance by the western bar is also well guarded, and the approaches are defended in the most approved manner known to engineering science. The it by a reference to the social influences and their high first works to be encountered going in this way, are sense of honor. It avers that no gentleman could be situated on Oak Island, near the light-house. It is more agreeable and no ladies more fescinating. It not generally known how many guns are in position closes as follows: there, but undoubtedly there is a sufficient number to do a fleet much damage before they can be silenced or Southerner's life. The standard may have been faulty, passed. On Bald Head, the Southern extremity of Smith's Island, is situated a small work whose guns throw their missiles across the channel. Next comes nah had been resumed. Gen. Gray is military Governor and enforces order.

Fort Caswell, built by the United States before the but they will not desert their colors. They may deport and enforces order.

War. It is a work with five sides, three of them plore the necessity for the dread onsets of forlorn bat-Fort Caswell, built by the United States before the been strengthened recently, and is undoubtedly a very formidable affair. Possibly the iron clads may operate against this work. Just above Fort Caswell is a email work, located on Battery Island. On the right situated at Smithville, and about one and a half miles from Fort Caswell. Above this, at various points on ty to accept the river, are said to be batteries of various sizes, but

mostly small and of little importance.

A THRILLING HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE. It is related that during the progress of the French Revolution, the Girondisis attempted to arrest the if not exterminated? Do we not want these courage. There was no firing on either side. frightful massacres in which the Jacobins were enga- ous men, these enduring, high spirited men, to unite " must strike into the hearts of our foes." In the Convention the strike knew no bounds, for it was well known the victorious army would consign the other to the scaffold. The Jacobins finally overawed the Giron-Nothing important was done in the Senate to-day.
The Sharman has, by an order, refused to recive any have been sharped to the first short the

ment bar, surrounded by cavalry, infantry and artillery. Of course, they were doomed to the guillotine .-lumbia, Charleston, Macon, Columbus, Montgomery, a dagger and drove it through his heart, falling life ess port is very encouraging, and speaks volumes of praise say that none of them were in that squad. on the floor. Another victim shouted, "This is the for the patriotism of the people of that section, who most glorious day of my life!" About mid night the though they have endured the most crushing oppression victims were marched back to the Conciergerie, their for the past six months, still stand erect in the cause of voices reverberated through the corridors of the prison, Southern independence. and echoing through the stree's as they chanted the

'I'was past midnight when the leaders of the Gironwere to die. Some friends resolved to give them a final funeral banquet; and soon a large oaken table was cov-Board of Supervisors of the City Council of New York | tred with luxury and splender. Viands of meat and wines were in abundance. Rich and rare flowers bloomed before them in vascs, and ervants moved about, with brilliant lamp; supplying their wants. France's eloquence and brilliancy sat around that table, taking their last repast and conversing, until night commenced casting aside her dark garb. "We shall sle p to mortow," said one, "after the fatigues of the day, to wake no more. Death is but endless slumber." "No," responded Fouchett, "annihilation is not our destiny .-These bodies perish. Their thoughts rever die. To-Nothing of importance done in Congress to day. The morrow, in other worlds, we shall think, feel, act." | crops of wheat and also preparing to plant regular

> God." " God will not suffer Verguiand to ascend to-morrow the scall id but to justify and avenge him in fo- constantly cut by our scou's. No frain has passed owned, would evidently be more in accordance with his set about preparing last letters to friends and families.

est act of life. It introduces us to a noble existence.-

About four o'clock the executioners with their guards it might not stand in the way of the axe. Poor Gensome stooped and took up a lock of his to-send to his wife. " Tell ber," said he, " it is the only memorial of my love which I can transmit to her, and that my last thoughts in death were hers." Virguiand sont his watch to his betrothed, with a few lines scratched hereon. Soon the Giroudists were in the carts passing through the streets singing the Marseillase Hymn,

Arriving, they all embraced it and then resumed the the body. There was no faltering-no giving way; timself alone. He stepped forward and moved slowly non-commissioned officers or privates in the consolidated but steadily up the scaffold steps, the song meantime company, formed of their original companies and while so having died away into a soft mellow sweetness. Looking upon the headless bodies of his numerous comrades below, he commenced anew the strain :

Come, children of your country come The day of glory dawns on high;

and gave himself up to the executioner. A slight pause, the axe fell, the head passed into the basked, and pause, the axe tell, the head passed into the busked, and composed of not more than ten compariss. The Governor the elegaent lips were forever scaled. This is about may assign to the command of such consolidated battalion

Pence and Slavery. .

We have beard it frequently said that there are numbers of individuals throughout the country, and among to consultate such consolidated company, and such of the them slaveholders, who, for the sake of peace, and for officers of companies as at present organized, as may be the purpose of conciliating the anti-slavery sentiment of Europe, would be willing to enter upon a system of of Europe, would be willing to enter upon a system of consolidated company, shall be required to serve in such gradual emuncipation. This, in our judgment, is a consolidated company as non-commissioned officers or pri substratum of society, democratic government is a faildemocratic institutions with it.

To substitute a servile class for the present scrvile race will be suicidal, by building up degress and divis- Guard, as at present organized, that may not be assigned ions in society wholly income at the with free government. In such an event, the substrata or lower classes being the most rumerous, and embedging the ignorance officers or privates, in some one company of their present being the most numerous, and embedying the ignorance command, and while so serving their commissions shall be of the country, will always exercise a controlling influence at the bullet-bex, and wrest the government from the hands of that superior intelligence which is absorbed and consent of the Governor, shall appeals a Medical Roard for each Congressional District in American Roard for each Congressional District in Congressional Roard for each Congressional District in Congressional Roard for each Congression Roar Intelly necessary to administer and carry on government of any kind. It was, in fact, to the conservatism and sons, claiming exemption from Home Goard duty on acenlightened s'atesmanship of the South that our old Government was sudebted not only for its establishment, but for its long continuance, and it is to the institution of slovern we are indebted for this conservation. of slavery we are indebted for this concervation.

The South, it is only the superstructure of society or of Boards.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That when such compabilities or regiments have been consolidated as

Why is it that while waging a systematic and unceas- employed in the same prior to the first day of January, A ing warfare against slavery in this country, they have time. never raised their voices against the same institution in Provided, tenners shall sell one third of their leather to Cuba, Mexico and the South American States? And | indigent soldiers' wives and widows for their own use at from recognising our independence and entering into treaty stipulations with us, why is it that for the same reason they do not break off their ellipnes with the slave of the county is which he resides by Federal forces, excountries above named? If it were philanthropy merely cept the persons and classes mentioned in 2d section of that prompted their action, there are ample fields for its exercise outside of these Southern States.

No. it is not the system of slavery as it exists here against which the roothity is directed, but it is or 23d day of December, A. D., 1864. was the growing power of free institutions on this continent. They dreaded the gigantic growth of the great American republic just as they dread the growing power of Russia on the Eastern continent, and when this will acknowledge our independence as well and as soon mer president and directory were re-elected for another with slavery as without it. He is a shallow thinker year.

who supposes that we shall gain a recognition of our From the report of the president and directors, we as the corner stone of our liberties, as the bulwark of tuted the working expenses of the road, and the sum tree government, and shall value independence as worth \$916,222 the net earnings. but little without it .- Appeal.

On Prace.—The Washington Chronicle (19th) has a libe al and creditable editorial on the people of the South, entitled " Worthy Thought." After asking the question, if the people of the South are so tired of the war, why do they fight with such tenacity? It answers

Personal honor w the absorbing passion of the but was rigidly adhered to. Such men may be heartily sick of a strile, but they will not abandon those engaged in it. They may long for the close of the war,

tle-fields, but once on them they will conquer or die. As deserters or willing captives, they know they will be ostracised from the homes of the friends they love when the contest is over. Hence the war will be sonunued and desperate battles be fought, until, by common consent, the struggle is regarded as utterly hopeless, or until such terms are offered as they feel at liber-

Shall we deal with them as plucky, but erring breth ren, whose sense of honor, defective as we may think it, must be respected, and whose pride of character should not be broken down; or shall we undertake to regard ammunition from the lower and of Morris' Island to them as lawless, defiant rebels, who are to be humbled, Batteries Gregg, Wagner and the Mortar Battery with us in laying broad and deep the foundations of a institutions, shall throw all our past prosperity, brilliant as it was, in the shade?

FROM DALTON

The garrison at Dalton consists of an infantry regi-Marsellaise hymn. The remains of Valuze accompanied ment of about five tundred, and a cavalry regiment of them, as it was decreed an exe should take off his life- near one thousand men-all commanded by a Colonel. he thinks. In addition to this toace, they have ten less bead, and all the trunks would be interred topieces of artillery. They have not a very good supply of provisions at the post, but a considerable amount of dists returned to the prison hall. In the morning they stores, and the general prevailing opinion is that they will not evacuate the place unless forced. All the able bodied men in that section are thorough.

> organized, and rendering most efficient service. There are at least 2000 men organized between Etowah and Chattanooga, who force the Yanks to "remain in doors." Our informant reports that the road between Alatoona and Resaca is in better condition than it has been since the commencement of the war-it having been re laid with new iron, which the enemy failed to destroy

the road uninjured north of the Etowah. The citizens from the counties around Dalton are fast returning to their homes, and are sowing large "Death," said the elequent Vergoiaud, "is the great | crops. The people in the immediate vicinity of the town are suffering untold miseries, as the majority of Were it not so, there would be something greater than them are living on nothing but bread. Would the people of this section be willing to endure as much for

on their retreat. There are also several depots still on

the promotion of the cause? We fear not. .The railroad from Dalton to Chattanooga is kept ture ages." Day had crept into the dungeon, and some over the road for ten days previous to the departure of of the doemed men sought a little repose, while others our informant, because of its having been destroyed at some point between here and Chattanooga.

There are two telegraph wires remaining from Atlanta to Dalton in good condition-one of them is perfectly new-Macon Confederacy.

An Act to Increase the Efficiency of the Home

Guard Organization. SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Side of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That whenever the Guard for home Defence shall be called into service beyond the limits of their respective counties, the Governor may cause two or now by his taxes and his duties—his conscrip while the countless thousands throughed the streets to more companies to be consolidated into one company so take a last look. Lond and sonorous was the strain as at to make not less than sixty-four men, rank and file, to Collectors, &c., but they must be take for a consolidated shall elect each company; said company so consolidated shall elect from the Captains commanding the companies so consoli dated, a Captain to command such consolidated company chant, while one after another ascended the set field, a Captain to command such consolidated company, only giving up the song as the head was severed from nior Second Lieutenants of such companies, an officer of each of said ranks to be assigned to duty with such consolidated company, such of the flicers of companies so con but as bend after head passed into the basket the song goldated as may not be elected for service with such congress of the brave Vergn and soon found solidated company, shall be required to perform service as imitator of royalty—one who insults every white man be making negroes their equals, and who sits at Wash-

serving their commissions shall be snapended.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor may in like manner cause two or more battalions or regiments of the Home Guards when called into service beyond the respective battation or regimental limits, or when called into service within such limits in connection with other portions of such force, to be consolidated, said battalions when so corsolidated to be composed of not less than three companies, and said regiments when so corsolidated to be

Sec. 3. Be it further enucted. That the Governor may in his discretion, in constituting the consolidated companies contemplated by the first section thereof, take the one-fourth, one-third, or one-half of any company as at present organ zed with a due perpettion of its officers, out of which placed with fractions of their companies, to form a consolidated company—as may not be elected to command such grave error, evincing a superficial and short-sighted view | vates, and while so serving their commissions shall be susof the question. We hold that without slavery as the pended. The Governor shall have power to discriminate in favor of farmers and mechanics, when he calls out a less | animal with him. number than the whole of a company, also to declars vaure, and the right of universal suffrage a humbug, and, cant the office of an officer who is declared by a medical hence, we maintain that to emancipate slavery, we board permanently disabled for field duty, either in the must, in order to preserve stable government, abolish militia or Home Guards, or of an officer who abscords to

the enemy.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That all Quartermasters and Commissation of regiments or battalions of Home

In this city, on the 31st December, Mr. WILLIAM ELWELL, aged 58 years, 4 months and 20 days, leaving a wife and seven shilless a mount their inverse blooms.

of slavery we are indebted for this conservatism. In allowances while on duty as the Confederate Conscript

the community that goes to the ballot-box and controls the machinery of government, while in the North it is the substrata or lower and more ignorant classes that predominate and exercise a controling influence. Let us, then, not think of giving up the matitution of slavery unless we are prepared to give up free government with it.

As to the conciliation of European opinions in the emancipation of slavery, we regard also as a great mistake; nor would we so concluste even if it could be ratified the 14th day of December, 1863, be and the same is take; nor would we so conclude even if it could be done at so great a price. We doubt moreover whether we should gain the good opinion of European statesman serting between the words "and public," and by inserting between the words "and public," and by inserting between the words "millers" and "blacksmiths" even by thus humiliaring ourselves before them. Their professed love for the negro, like that of the Yankes, is merely hypocritical. They have used the institution as the exemptions specified in the acts aforesaid, there is a specified in the acts aforesaid, the specified in the acts aforesaid, there is a specified in the acts aforesaid, there is a specified in the acts aforesaid, the specified in the acts aforesaid in the acts aforesaid, the specified in the acts aforesaid, the acts aforesaid in the acts af an instrument for severing and destroying this once trustees, regular and public of whose influence they stood in awe.—

an act is relation to the Militia and a Guard for Home D fence, ratified the 7th July, 1864. Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in

force from and after its ratification. Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this

R. S. DONNELL, S. H. C. GILES MERANE, S. S.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY .is broken down or destroyed to their satisfaction, they At the late annual meeting of the stockholders, the for

independence by European powers by the sacrifice of learn that the total receipts of the road, for the year slavery and even it we could it is not worth the price ending the 30th day of September, 1864, were \$3,261; Castors, Table Cuttery, Whitemore Cotton Cards, Nos. 8 demanded. As for ourselver, we regard the institution 628. Of that amount the sum of \$2,344,406 constidemanded. As for ourselves, we regard the institution 628. Of that amount the sum of \$2,344,406 consti-

> The report says that the actual loss on government business for the first six monels of the year was \$125 761 95, and the actual working expenses of the road for the first six months, ending the lat of April, 1864, exceeded the entire receipts on government and private business by \$58,705 64. Laded the road was worked at a loss to the company until the opening of the Predmont railroad, about the 1st of June. It was only in the months of June, July, August and September, that the net earning account

The Piedment railroad has been in operation since the 1st of June, and has earned about a million and a half of dollars. The receipts upon this road are regularly increasing. In a short time, it is believed, the force now at work

will complete important arrangements for connections at Danville and Greensboro', and enable the superintendent to run the roads with regularity and efficiency.

Sigs of Charles:on. FIVE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-BIGHTH DAY.

Battery Wagner fited a lew shots Wednesday more ing, supposed to be practicing. With this exception, everything was quiet during the day. There was no change in the fleet.

> Charleston Courier, Dec. 31st. From the Milton [N. C.] Chronicle.

Wouldn't Cross the Line - We understand that the Home Guard force sent to meet the Belifield raiders, refused to cross the line. This was very unpatriot-LINCOLN'S TYBANNY .- The Catholic Bishop of Liverpool, ic, if by crossing the line the raiders could have been We understand, also, that our excellent

have bad such a high 'respect' for State lines, if the We conversed, last evening, with a gentleman who Yanks had been in its rear, driving it pell-mell! We When the sentence was pronounced Valuze drew forth left the vicinity of Dalton on last Thursday. His reg must do the men of Caswell and Person the justice to

Cur Royal President... Abe Lincoln.

Under the above caption the New York "Day Book," gets off the following back-handed compliment to the Illinois blackguard now filling the chair at Washington, once occupied by patriois, Christians and gen-

A Philadelphia Miscegen paper gives an account of sumptuous sixteen wheeled car, just finished for the "widow maker." It is the most elegant and costly thing of the kind ever seen in this country. It has sleeping apartments, a partor, and a Secretary's office. and the ornamental work; executed by artists especially chosen for the work, is, beyond conception, gorgeous. Thus it is that our royal ruler proposes to prepare for his next four years' reign, if, in the meantime, all his ' plans" work just as he expects them to. The total cost of this new royal extravagance is eighty thousand dollars! The groterque appearance that Old Abe will make in this new and elegant car can be more easily imagined than described.

A gentleman of this city, who called upon him last summer, at the White House, during the very warm weather, found him sitting in his room with nothing on but his shirt and pantaloous, and his bare feet sticking out of the window! The royal joker declared he who trying the experiment to see it it would not cocl him Whether he intends to travel around the country in his new car, in the same style of refinement, remains to be seen. A flat boat, with one pole, such as he formerly anteccdents and habits. But, we suppose, he thinks he must get up something to dazzle the eyes of his subjects-the poor base born thralls who lay down their necks for him to trample pon. Washington rode into New York on horseback

when he was inaugurated President. Mr. Jefferson refused to ride in a carriage from his residence to Congress, and trudged his way foot, like the commonest workman going to his daily labor. But now a vulgar bufoon, who grins ghastly jokes over the grave of the Union, rides in a sumptuous sixteen-wheeled car, at a sumptuous car of royal magnificence, with " furnished parlor," luxurious " sleeping apartments," its elegant 'secretary's office," such as no King, Emperor, Czar, Kasler, or even despotic Casar himself ever indulged by making negroes their equals, and who sits at Washngton, joking over the downfall of a Republic, ruined by his vile attempt to carry out the disgusting and beastly doctrine of Miscege nation !

AN ESCAPED PRISONER .- J. M. Womack, Company D, Fifth South Carolina Cavalry, captured at the White House in June last, escaped from the Elmira (New York) prison the 26th of October, arriving in Richmond on Saturday, the 17th uit. The manner of his escape is as novel as it is rare. He had borrowed a book from one of the officers of the prison, and look ing over it found the blank form of the pass of one of the prisoners who had been practicing the signature of the commanding efficer until Le had it almost perfect, filled out a pass for Womack, and with it be passed the guard at the entrance. He remained in New York city several weeks, receiving much " aid and comfort from Southern sympathizers, and came South via Baltimore and Cumberland, Maryland. Five miles from Cumberland he pressed a Yankee horse which he found saddled and bridled, and crossed the river, bringing the

but their loss is his eternal gain. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them.' Georgia papers please copy.

WILMINGTON MARKET, January 3d, 1865.

BEEF CATILE-Are in demand for butchering purposes. and scarcely any on market. We quote on the hoof at \$3 to \$3 50 per ib. for net mest, as in quality. BACON-Is in demand, and none on market. We quote from carts at \$6 50 to \$7 per lb. BEESWAX-\$6 to \$6 50 per 1b.

for the past week. We quote uncompressed at \$1.75, and compressed at \$2 to \$2.25 per lb.

Conn.—Market bare. We quote at \$30 per bushel. CORN MEAL -Betails from the granaries at \$50 per bush COFFEE-Sells by the sack at \$25 per lb. COPPERAS—\$5 to \$7 per lb.
EGGS—Sell at \$10 per dozen.

Corrow. - No sales of consequence have been reported

FLORE-is in demand, and the market is entirely bare,— We quote nominally at \$400 to \$425 per bbl. for superfine. FORAGE-Fodder and Hay \$30; and Shucks \$14 to \$15 per 100 lbs.
Hib48—Green \$2; dry \$1 50 to \$5 per lb. LEATHER—Sole, \$18 to \$21; upper \$25 to \$30 per lb. LARD—None on market; would sell at \$8 to \$9 per lb.

NAILS-By the keg, \$2 75 to \$3 50 per lo. PEAS-Cow \$30 per nushel. PEA NUTS-bell from carts at \$25 to \$30 per bushel, as in quarity. POTATOES-Irish \$40; Sweet \$35 to \$40 per bushel.

PCULTRY-Live fowls \$8 to \$12 50, as to size; turkeys \$25 to \$30; dressed do. \$4 to \$5 per lb. Rica—Clean, \$1 25 per lb. by the cask.

Pork—Fresh is brought in sparingly, and sells from aris at \$5 to \$5 50 per ib. Balt-Sound made, \$32 50 to \$40 per bushel, as in quan tity and quality.
SUGAR—Selis by the barrel at \$9 to \$9 50 for brown, and

\$12 to \$13 per ib. for croshed.

BYEUP—Sorghum is in demand, and none on market. We quote by the barrel at \$25 per gailon.
Figsting -Fayetteville factory, \$5 per yard.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Small sales at \$5 50 to \$6 per ga TALLOW-\$5 to \$5 50 per lb. YARN-Selis by the bale at \$55 to \$60 per bunch. Wood-Bells by the boat load at \$60 to \$35 for pine and

VARIETY STORE ARRIVALS.

ash, and \$70 to \$75 per cold for oak.

DOWDER, Shot and Cape. Bourbon Whiskey, Joyces Fon Covered Caps, cente Twice, Fine Brandles, Rat Tail Mill Saw and Hand Saw Files, Razors, White Mustard Seed, Puchtorks, Awis, Pinchers, Punches, Screws, Tacks, peras, Chalk, White Lead, Twi-e, Shaving and Paint WILEON'S Variety Store.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of New Hanover County, a negr-man who says test his name is HANRY JACKSON TO THE JAIL of New Hander County, a negro-man who says that his name is $H \times NKY JACKSON$, and that he belongs to Winiam Jackson, of Gunford to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law distort.

W. H BIDDLE, Deputy Sherift. 99 61&15-1t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. UNDERSIGNED having at December Term, 1864.
of Konewick County Court, qualified as Administrators of the estate of Chonel Henry N. Howard, decembed, tate will make immediate payment.

FUNTHER NOTHELIMPORTANT SALE WIL's BE BOLD, at the late residence of said deceased, in Brueswick county, on the 10th January, 1885, all the in Brunswick county, on the 10th January, 18.5, all the perchable property of Said estate, consisting of everything necessary to carry on a rice plannarium. Also a fine oteam Engine, with new holer; bouls; flots; an old schooner; 2 valuable horses; 9 males; wagons; carts; rockaway and barness; 2 buggies and harness; tarming tools; household and kuchen turnings; house but issuening and PIVE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH DAY.

Seven monitors were reported inside the bar Thursband of the enemy were very active hauling amountain from the lower end of Morrie' Island to Butteries Green Wagner and the Morrie' Island to another the lower than the lo

Terms of sale, six months' credit, purchaser giving notes with approved security.
There will be so d sobsequently. In Received county, a the place of said decreased a valuable take of exer and earn, some household formure, one male, and farming

A. A. McKOY. Adm'rs. W. N. PEDEN,

81-1aw-ta-12-te

STRAYED OR STOLEN NOM the Subscriber, on the night of the 29th Pecem-

10018.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, DEC. 31, 1864.

Let us refer to two things which have certainly jarred somewhat rudely upon the public mind within the last few months or weeks, and in doing so, we are not introducing the subjets to which we refer, nor broaching any raw theories, or proposing any new measures. In fact we do not design, in this article, at

ad to ignore them, or to shat our eyes or ears give. discussion. There they are. They are we realized ". - full force of the expressions

th tay may came. When nothing Loked at in the face, and talked of as they are. ere, wither can they or either of them be. That there must be plancers to all movements, we

on to decide, for when the time for decicion does come, telegraph through the length and breadth of the land.

in in to rob them; they naturally merely personal utterance of the writer.

-not by the enemy but by our own people-when we or his arrived at. learn how the country people near Ationta seiled when fact, between what might be, and what is to be. Peo- are forced to become believers in the doctrine of total ple refer to many things in familiar terms when not depravity, at least so far as very man, people are con likely or supposed likely to be realized or brought cerned. The picture is a painful one and we would not command from day to day. If he can do no better with

Our community has beard with deep regret that Maj

The two things to which we refer, and which have At the beginning of the way Mrj. McRaz promptly a'ready been hinted at in some papers and gravely ar- rallied to the coll of his country, raising a company in

him. Cut off in the morning of a life which stemed be made hideous by the sounds of could ct. It is true both of these measures, the last especially, full of promise our the future, he leaves behind a young | The year cles a darkly enough, but things may soon | Ev. n to conquered Greece were left her Archons.

the Confederacy. The attack of this week and its re- indeed worthy of its high calling. constant taking the stand which had been pulse have fully vindicated the windom of General Whiting's plans, and the efficiency with which they Where the flet and the large force which accompa. (the wisting people.)

Mr. Ayer, of South Carolina, said the Wilson (Connection) naked: Suppose the Go-holm had means abroad before the war. isa, to whom indeed all honor is due, and to whom we with some co-operating force advancing by land. feel assured it will be as wormly and foody are ried by . Uron the wrole, we think it is rather dangerous to and the pullings cody as such, perhaps is by us, and as it ought to be ty all who have marked compresses for personal ends bis steady preparations—his concentrated, continuess—the continues care for the safety of the great inference committed to the best abused man in the country, or rather be has He then cited at length the resolutions moved in the gentleman as any in his State or the Confederacy. He his charge, and who now owe it to these preparations, been, for we think the elemor against him is pretty British Partiament from 1774 to 1787, by Chatham, should take occasion to reply to it whenever he could to that care and foresigns that their town is not in post much at an end, and yet this much abused man is a Burke, Fox and others, to show that these great men get the floor.

He Hear many there were in our midel who shock their or direct public action. Our public men have a sufficient back to hear the south of the south of the states and the south of the South of the States. The millions in gold would go very far and the states are sufficient to the south of the States. The millions in gold would go very far and the states are sufficient to analyte the sufficient to analyte the states are sufficient to analyte the sufficient and stand three Laws bombardach, and who would of cliques at carriery went by the ballot-box the Southern country. Our rem- towards paying off this currency went I thave it that the " thing was no," and so forth har who kind as it is quinet. We remember the speer of some edy is not the sword and the cartridge-box. This is a down, the country would be subjugated and the enemy now find to manifest and taken! Will they have the Vingisis papers when Gen. Bragg was sent to this Ciristian people, and profess get the gold. Therefore, it was to the interest of the

citation of the control of the contr

mitted errors. When we find such a may not have evenmodules, much his to idvicate mediately expect Lis apotheces solis translation to o'clear had evening, was found to proceed from the fers of peace once and forever, he was ready, standing on the notion of Front another and a better world, -33 being no longer St. for reads could Mr. William G. Fowler, corner of Front tional authority by force of arms. and a wood contain questions, which this earthly solute. But that General Whiting's coul and Armer etc. The fire appeared to be confindone people should bear in and mind were and I re in his work—that the definer of the on 'An street, near the chimney them had that the man this place has occurred his best thoughts and claimed and at far from the roof. It was got under before it consistent with the Constitution. sidered whelly on their his best exercises—that its safety is dearer to 1 on than but spread to any other part of the building, or bad South.

by the power to give effect to any de- reuntaisons. They are the times when things must be

freely admit, but the dealers in paradoxes or unripe les above men- propositions, heamless enough in quiet times, may be Vankees were " Lamb ed cut " at Fort Fisher. demonst to us, but sacre matters have been the instruments of evil, if not of absolute rule, in times taken considerations which have on members of the Richmond press. The last utterance G , under commond of Col. James G. Burr, returned our roaders in coming to some intelli- is that made by the Richmond Enquirer, or reported pearance, and were, no doubt, glad to get home. as to their own course. when called up- to have been made by that paper, and spread by the The idea held forth by the Enquirer that we should Messes. Editors :-

as the price of their acknowledging cur nationally is the many of maind shells thrown into Fort higher, and we think one of those propositions that can hardly fall to result that every other interest stems to bave been swallowed up the United States; to imitate this parintism, this il-Semediacs we thick they find even faster than gis arive cancilen, still it appears in all the papers, although not cide and by them, and it springs originally though not cide and by them, and it springs originally the mast complete in the whole history of the in the State of Virginia and throughout the country.

If a name of the Yankees have seems to have been though not cide and by them, and it springs originally storms of troubles come, they sink in the lowest depression, in the State of Virginia and throughout the country.

If a name of the papers, although not cide and by them, and it springs originally storms of troubles come, they sink in the lowest depression, instead of rising on the billows to a sense of their duties as the made a passionale appeal to President Lincoln, well of their dangers.

sur der their own trusted leaders, citizens. They are the hore and sheet, the life and which have recently transpired. Virginia by birth, is the strength of the Confidency. Need we ask what its c? Few among us appreciate fully the extent of the awful Carolina regiment, and feet will be so far as is heaving effect? Can we expect calculty which the late successful resistance of the eneome here, while Gen. Brace, men to fight with the are east misser when they see our town and State have been rescued from the power of capitulation of sure notive and capitulation of sunctions ince is congruented, as they our detested too, but the whole Confederacy has been based for in the power of the sure no doubt based to our lightened their golunt, though some incessions of this port and the possession by the enemy of curling of curling the state nave been rescond from the power of our town and state nave been rescond from the power of our town and state nave been rescond from the power of our town and state nave been rescond from the power of our town and state nave been rescond from the power of our town and state nave been rescond from the power of our town and state nave been rescond from the power of our town and state nave been rescond from the power of our town and state nave been rescond from the power of our town and state nave been rescond from the power of our detested too, but the whole Confederacy has been our detested too.

We would be the last to will refer to disp the lade. debted, under Providence, for our recent success, and to the would be the late of white gift and the late do honer to him who anticipated and predicted the precise pendence of the precise pendence of the precise to may samual destation, but place and manner of the attack, and who is entitled to the it were well that its concursors so call took less of ment of having deviced and executed the plans for our defence. There plans have undoubtedly enabled us, with a rost of defence, to resist and impel the most formidthe find the common morals and common for the printed words of a newspaper article seen pass of the cause about as away, but their effects remain, and they command an attach the newspaper article seen pass at the cause about as a way, but their effects remain, and they command an attach the new pass authority for bejond that which would attach the new possible than any which has ever been seen. A British officer who was present at the famous bomberdment of the bastopoi asserts that it is not to be compared to that of the enemy's fleet at Fort

Now, as we tack accession to say yesterday, none of projection they were used with the propositions brought forward, chiefly in the Rich ter, and must have succeeded but for the admirable man the first park well be conceived and executed.

Now, as we tack accession to say yesterday, none of important Fortiwas also of the most formidable charactery, the propositional friend, and constituent, whom the gentleter, and must have succeeded but for the admirable man personal friend, and constituent, whom the gentleter, and must have succeeded but for the admirable man personal friend, and constituent, whom the gentleter, and must have succeeded but for the admirable man personal friend, and constituent, whom the gentleter, and must have succeeded but for the admirable man personal friend, and constituent, whom the gentleter, and must have succeeded but for the admirable man personal friend, and constituent, whom the gentleter, and must have succeeded but for the admirable man personal friend, and constituent, whom the gentleter, and must have succeeded but for the admirable man personal friend, and constituent, whom the gentleter, and must have succeeded but for the admirable man personal friend, and constituent, whom the gentleter, and must have succeeded but for the admirable man personal friend, and constituent, when the gentleter, and must have succeeded but for the internal peace term, and prosperity, and to be left in the undisturbed enterm and prosperity and p the may well be conceived. - moud papers - as for serving the slaves or for seeking ! like this before, and are a part of it. Our North a part of it. Our North are large stated by the price of the part of it. Our North are large stated by the price of the part of it. Our North are large stated by the price of the part of it. Our North are large stated by the price of the part of it. Our North are large stated by the price of the part of it. Our North are large stated by the price of the part of it. Our north are large stated by the price of the part of it. Our north are large stated by the price of the part of it. Our north are large stated by the price of the part of it. Our north are position, or again for offering to abolish and country from the great calamity which has threatened and country from the great resort when nothing also can be done. These questions to be acted upon at once or the discussion of the showed by several examples that at the beginning bt was, composed of good in regard to them ought to cease at once. When we avail.

saved Georgia. It did its part to ruin it. When We deprecate such discussions and dissent from such brilliant light of honor which the defeat of the plans of the memory reflects and or neentrates for him to whom the honor we hear of note reported to have been done in that State conclusions as our Richmond cotemporary indulges in is due.

guished Generals in our nemy. It will be for General

Mr. Brocks (New York) in addressing the committent to us at the point of the bayonet." must be dere without trerching upon the constitutional of peace, he asked why it should be so under a form of tion which withdrew South Carolina from the old R. B. McRaz, Sheriff of New Hander County, is no power of the President as Commander in Chief as we government like ours, which was created to tolerate the Union. From the beginning of the struggle they had believe it can be. Certainly the arrangement would widest differences of opinion in matters far more im- been identified with the great cause to which they renwork a great relief to the President, and we think would portant than slavery-namely, religion, be halled by the country at large.

and in others are -first, The arming of a certain por- the Seventh Regiment N. C. Troops, this being one of . This pay werk the enemy's fleet was hover; g around nortion of our able bodied negroes. Second, -That the ten regiments known as "State Troops" raised our coest, and he ore mid-day was past had concentra- colerant on that subject, and why should we not be tole open to the charge of se fish and heartless extortion. in the final reserve, all oth re things failing, it would be for the war. With this gallant regiment he served with ted before For Fieber, and opened fire upon the work, rant on the essential principles of the Constitution ? - He had earned his fortune honerably, and by rendering for preferable for un to place ourselves, with proper much distinction in many of the most glorious and bard rulining agon it a stern of shot and shell to which Se- We are tolerant to the Jews, who do not believe in the great and invaluable services to our Government at a we are tolerated for the protection of some European distinct the protection of some European distinct the protection of fill into the hands of distinct the protection of some European distinct the protection of fill into the hands of distinct the protection of some European distinct the protection of some European distinct the protection of some European distinct the weight that the following appears to the fill to which Sevicur, and we exhibit the extraordicary spectacle of time when they could not really have dispensed with tolerating polygomy, which is prohibited in the New basis and to fall into the hands of distinct the hands of the wear distinct the a cruel, vindictive, unpencipled and exasperated for! He was a good and true man as well as a goldant sole the bistory of the whose tender in credes too many of our people have al- | dier, and was beloved and esteemed by all who knew of the worshippers, nor the silent watches of the night | While tolerating this we keep up a war on slavery, | wir.

and as more alternatively—as measures and loving wife to whom he had been united for only a brighten. There is no ground for despair, nor as yet Ephore, etc., with many other confederations toan the defeated its own objects by its own provisions. The only to be adopted in the last resort. But they have few brief weeks. Her grief is record, but that of some any extrea which we are urged imphycricals. Autonomy, not homogeneity, was the blockade-runners, the gamblers, the tavern keepers, the been proposed and discussed, and will be further other of his friends may find a more fixing ex reasion to reserve the people who had this money, and perposed and discussed so that we cannot pre- for the general sorrow than any that we could hope to With them we shall yet emerge triumphant from all the the South. There are two errors ever prevolent with cates. There are two errors ever prevolent with cates. There are two errors ever prevolent with cates. troubles that surround and beset us.

have been carried out; and it is wi his cur own know, and it is gene it a something which we think few know vernment adopted a plan for coding the war, and it is minimum that it is generally asset to be well as the same think few know vernment adopted a plan for coding the war, and it is minimum that it is generally asset to be well as the same think few know vernment adopted a plan for coding the war, and it is minimum that it is generally asset to be well as the same think few know vernment adopted a plan for coding the war, and it is minimum that the same think few know vernment adopted a plan for coding the war, and it is minimum that the same think few know vernment adopted a plan for coding the war, and it is minimum that the same think few know vernment adopted a plan for coding the war, and it is minimum that the same think few know vernment adopted a plan for coding the war, and it is minimum that the same think few know vernment adopted a plan for coding the war, and it is minimum that the same think few know vernment adopted a plan for coding the war, and it is minimum that the same that the sa verbine adopted a plan for ending the war, and it Mr. Cor sman said if he had, he had used his means the corresponding to the end of the expressions ledge that the manner in which the attack was made, with any or a big, but of one thing we may be sure, failed, would the gentleman from New York then be since in running the blockade and amassing wealth, and as well as the best mode in which it could be toried was and that is that we will be apt to hear of it before long; ready to urge the war until the rebellion shall be was now engaged in it. long since unticipated, and, so for as the means at his it will turn up somewhere, perhaps at Charleston, per and they have ever some been or disposal would admit, provided for by General Whit- haps at Port Royal, pechaps here again, in connection

> the distinguished Generals, his seniors and superiors in form our opinions of men upon mere hearsay, or to al- the gratieman wage war for the suppression of the re- silent only because he had not wanted to interrupt the rank who were here on the accession of the attack as it low ourselves to be guided by clamor got up, in too be lion.

> session of the cuemy—that their homes are free from in- beave soldier, a pure patriot, and a skillful general, and that what they begged to be given at the start, Lud what he believed to be true, and the gentleman himself vasion, that their waters still bear the flur of all it their water a gentleman of affable manners, ready to give North had to offer in the end inde- might judge if it was an unjustifiable assault. But as any tolormation calculated to allay public excitement, pendence had to be given. The leason was one for us to the Ball. He thought the Secretary of the Treasudor to nulmowledge it now? We shall so plat, and yet when the attack come Gen. Bragg had disputes to delegate a in convention, with a view to con-

> > bin, and he was therefore capable of doing much good by thought the North might have what is wanted, name. The weather has been fine, and supplies were abundant. Our nurch was most agreeable, and we were not at all

where it started. We should judge that its origin was restored.

in Philadelphia, briving gone there from Nassau Very unsuccessful. All I can say is, try! If we succeed, and provisions that were essential to Loe's and Hoode honor will rest on our effort. If we fail, the responsi-

A friend of curs, given to punning, says that the

Daily Journal, 30th isst.

offer to France and Regland the abolition of slavery | This is certainly a remarkable community in which we what John Adams did when he made George Washlife unmoved by the rippling waves which dance over its coast in " miress; to the three New England mem- over fort McAllister, that guards the Ogeconee, and de-

The writer of this is fully sensible of his share of the responsibility of such a state of things in our community, and

blow to our cause.

it becomes us, therefore, to enquire to what we are in-

The Yankee Congress... A " Copperhend " Discussion

which the Old Testament especially sanctions and the

New Testament permits ed in, peace can be had only after the subjugation of they would not give it up to buy Confederate certifi-WE publish to-day a communication signal " (ruth," At the opening of the New Year the press will have ours would be short; should be short; sh the Administration : first, that an earnest civil war like | done so much against the currency. A blockade sun-WE publish to day a communication signed " truth," a higher and a tolicr mission before it than to cater for appeal to the recollection of all, if it appeals at the distinguished General under whose direction our decollection of the quantity said at the beginning of the property and the property and the property and the property and the carried at the property and the property is and is quantity and the proper to the distinguished General under whose direction our usto tak cornessly and thoughtfully to the proper to
that it would be better to arm the negroes
that it would be better to arm the negroes
the safety of this vital point of
the distinguished General under whose direction our usto tak cornessly and thoughtfully to the proper to
the distinguished General under whose direction our usto tak cornessly and thoughtfully to the proper to
the distinguished General under whose direction our usto tak cornessly and thoughtfully to the proper to
the distinguished General under whose direction our usto tak cornessly and thoughtfully to the proper to
the distinguished General under whose direction our usto tak cornessly and thoughtfully to the proper to
the distinguished General under whose direction our usto tak cornessly and thoughtfully to the proper to
the distinguished General under whose direction our usto tak cornessly and thoughtfully to the proper to
the distinguished General under whose direction our usto tak cornessly and thoughtfully to the proper to
the distinguished General under whose direction our usto tak cornessly and thoughtfully to the proper to
the distinguished General under whose direction our usto tak cornessly and thoughtfully to the proper to
the distinguished General under whose direction our usto tak cornessly and thoughtfully to the proper to
the distinguished General under whose direction our usto tak cornessly and thoughtfully to the proper to
the distinguished General under whose direction our usto tak cornessly and thoughtfully to the proper to
the distinguished Control under thoughtfully to the proper to
the distinguished General under whose direction our usto tak cornesses our Revolutionary war seven years,
to tak cornes jugation of such a territory and of such a climate as his funds appead as bad as the man who skulked his we are fightly g in is impossible, even it is babited by duty in the defence of his country.

crushed, or would be acknowledge the independence of

the independence of the South. God has made us one connection with both the firm in England and that in tute. Within four and twenty hours of its birth, every Mr. Wilson repeated : If all means abould fail, would

Mr. Breeks replied: "God made this country for speak in rep'y to this very unjustifiable assault on the

Chris anity; and when we differ we should refer our banks to lend the gold.

peace with honor and without degradation.

During a colleguy with Mr. Wilson (Iowa)

tional authority by force of arms. Mr. Kasson (Iowa) inquired what evidence the gen-Mr. Brooks-I cannot communicate with anybody

Mr. Kasson-But the gentlem in said peace can be

Mr. Brooks-Suppose we try. At an early period of the war, Vice-President Stephens made an effort to A R choord paper states that Harry Macarthy is be heard, but was refused, and other attempt was alike

> bility will be on Southern men. Mr. Kasson-Did I understand you to say any aupeace?

> Mr. Brocks-It was understood Mr. St phens was authoriz d. Mr. Kasson-That was denied by the rebel Govern-

Mr. Brooks-It was re-affirmed in Mr. Stephen's

speech.

Mr. Kassen-I did not see it. Mr. Brooks, in conclusion, appealed to New England men everywhere, who now governed this country, to General Foster to meet me. rise above sectionalism and provincialism and remember

once a follower of Henry Clay, who thrice in his life by statesmanship alone, snatched the country from impending civil war.

On Friday, in the House, Mr. Anderson submitted the following amendment on the part of the Committee

of Ways and means: " Provided further, That said certificates shall be divi ded into two classes, to be designated respectively as Nos lard 2. Certificates issued during the first six months of the year 1865 shall be of the first class, and shall be re-deemable in cotton at forty cents a pound, cern at one-dol lar and fifty cents per bushet, and wheat at three dollars notes living in the Trans-Mississippi Department shall be allowed two months additional to convert their Treasury the preamble and resolutions of Congress accompanynotes into certificates of the first class. Certificates issued pe redeemable in cotton at fifty cents per pound, corn at

man classed generally with blockade runners, extortion- joyment of their inalienable rights of life, liberty and pur

was a d to be, and no doubt was, composed of good material, but raised by want of discipline, and above all, by whelly incompetent efficers. "Joe Brown's jors, and colonels, &c., were totally unfitted for their positions, But that might have been expected. Wheel
When we are the above doubt was and to be, and no doubt was, composed of good in regard to them ought to cease at once. When we may are discipline, and above and in regard to them ought to cease at once. When we are prepared to the most indispuished generals who were present and of higher and who says his name is HARRY WATTERS, and ment of the world, to the solemn and righteous are prepared to the most indispuished generals who were present and of higher and who says his name is HARRY WATTERS, and the distinguished Generals who were supposed of the world, to the solemn and righteous are prepared to the most indispuished generals who were present and of higher man who says his name is HARRY WATTERS, and the distinguished Generals who were supposed to the world, to the solemn and righteous are prepared to the world, to the solemn and righteous and the most than a beaution of the war the most indispuished generals who were present and of higher man who says his name is HARRY WATTERS, and the distinguished Generals who were supposed to the most indispuished general events themselves, and to the most indispuished of arms and of the war the most indispuished of the world, to the solemn and righteous arbitrament of He stream of the world, to the solemn and righteous arbitrament of He werent indispuished Generals who were supposed to the most indispuished of the war the most indispuished for their the distinguished Generals who were present and of higher man who says his name is HARRY WATTERS, and the distinguished Generals who were present and of higher man who says his name is HARRY WATTERS, and the distinguished of the war the most indispuished for their than th

peatedly refused to sell their cargoes at auction or to festo the war has been continued to be waged by our speculators when they might have got five or ten times enemies with even increased fer ocity, a more signal diswhat they received from the Government Their credit abroad had been used for the benefit of the Government. They had invested their earlings in Govern-The Judiciary Committee of the Yankee House has ment bonds very largely, and that at a time when the There is a great difference between speculation and fact, between what might be, and what is to be. Peo. The Jadiciary Committee of the Indicate City was evacuated by the enemy, we have the consideration abilifor the reconstruction of the Jadiciary Committee of the Indicate Com federate States, with his headquarters in the field and Mr. Yeaman, of Kentucky. It requires that the gov- it was all at stake—in houses, lands and negroes, and enument shall be Republican in form and "compatible had not "hidden it abroad." The gentleman from Ken with the army of Northern Virginia. This will pro- with the Union and Constitution," and leaves the efhome, which when they are so realized and brought dwe'l upon it. Nay, we would say little about General bobly result to notically to the whole service, as it will lect and validity of acts of Congress and Lincoln's prohome—advocated as matters of actual policy and not on the courfe. Wheeler, who is no doubt an amiable at da brave man, interpose an isolating median between the mutual predictions "to the courfe." In the but we cannot shut our ears to what we hear about his judices of the President and some of the most distinguished to leave; had been as the advanced in the courfe. In the been let along he would have remained quietly at home interpose an isolating median between the mutual predictions "to the courfe." In the but we cannot shut our ears to what we hear about his judices of the President and some of the most distinguished to leave; had been as he expressed it. "driven pelled to leave; had been as he expressed it, "driven them, and nobody else can, it would seem that they Leg to order to the different commands such officers as tee, said there was in the message two starting points: cupied a very different position, and had a very different position, and had a very different position. had better be disbanded or have something done to rethe may deem best suited to render them effective, and first, that the war must go on without attempting any record. He had, in the very incipiency of the revoluto make such disposition of troops as may be required negotiations; and the second, that it must be prosecu- tion, taken his stand holdly on the side of Southern inted until slavery was universally abolished. As slave- dependence. He was an ardent secessionist. One of by the exigences of the Conf deracy. Of course this ry seemed to be the great stumbling block in the way the partners of the firm was a member of the Convention from the old

dered such invaluable services. To confound Mr. Tren-He would advice and beseech the House not to be holm with the herd of speculators, gamblers and extortoo intolerant on the subject of elavery. He warned thomes as the gentleman from Kentucky had done, was them not to enter into any cheaned critical war in the a great injustice. He was a most bonorable exception spirit of lutolerstice. The Saviour of the world was in to the class of blockade runners, most of whom may be

> The amendment of Mr. Anderson was adopted. The following is the report from another journal:

Mr. Chrisman, of Kentucky, opposed the Bill. He Mr. Ayer, of South Carolina, said that Mr. Tren-

Mr. Kenner, of Louisiana, said that he would inform the gentleman that when Mr. Trenholm accepted the Mr. Brooks replied that he never would acknowledge position of Secretary of the Treasury, be dissolved all

Mr. Mues, of South Carolina, said that he had been gentlemen from Kentucky. He felt called upon to try Office. If it be a boy it is followed about by the

he would be in favor of maintaining the Union by Fifteenth Corps, carried Fort McAllister by assault, And is more five each a few separated by the most five each a few separated by the most five each a few separated by the most five each a few separated by the five each and the most separate of the old Union of States. He would never agree to show a passport to visit Mount year agree to show a passport to visit Bunker Hill—have been as prompt in the reparation es in the most separate of the old Union of States. He would never agree to show a passport to visit Bunker Hill—have been as prompt in the reparation of the most spirit, and the people of Misport and the most spirit, and the people of Misport and the most spirit, and the people of Misport and the most spirit, and the people of Misport and the most spirit and th capturing its entire garrison and stores. This opened city, and the right on the Ogecchee, at King's bridge. youth.

> molested by guerrillas. We reached Savannah three days ago, but owing t Fort McAllister, were numble to communicate; but it. Substitution, however, is allowed in the French now we have Fort McAllister, we can go shead. We have already captured two boats on the Savannah river, and prevented their gunboats from coming down.

I estimate the population of Savannah at about 25.-000 and the garrison at 15,000. General Hardee com-

We have not lost a wagon on the trip, but have gathand our teams are in far better condition than when we

negroes, mules, and horses. We have utterly destroyed over two handred miles of rails, and consumed stores armies. The quick work made with McAllister, and the opening of communication with our fleet, and the consequent independence for supplies, dissipates all their thorized commissioner had been refused to creat for boasted threats to head me off and starve the army. I regard Savannah as already gained.

Yours truly, W. T. SHERMAN, Gen'l.

The following is an official telegram from Admiral

WARSAW SOUND, Dec. 14, 1864. Hon. Gideon Welles-1 write this in the same cabin with General Sherman. He came around here with

I was engaged in buoying Savannah river to push up an iron clad to assist in attacking Savannah by water, scended to the flag ship. Gen. Foster came in afterward, and brought him here.

THE CONFEDERATE MANIFESTO IN EUROPE The following is the joint note addressed to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs by the Confederate agents abroad, transmitting an official copy of the man-

JOHN A. DAHLGREN.

itesto of the Confederate Congress : Paris, Nov. 11, 1864. Sir-The undersigned, Commissioners of the Confederate States of America, in pursuance of the instructions of their Government, have the honor to present to your Excelency a copy of a manifesto issued by the Congress of said States, with the approval of the President, was requested to cause copies to be transmitted to their Commissioners abroad, to the end that the same might be by them laid before Foreign Governments; they at the same time communicate a copy of

ing such manifesto. The dispositions, principles, and purposes by which the Confederate States have been and are still animated, are set forth in this paper with all the authority due to the solemn declarations of the legislative and exauthorny far beyond that which would attach the say not to the merits of the amendment, and he hoped the Common them; they naturally merely personal utterance of the writer.

The land strack of the merits of the amendment, and he hoped the Common to the merits of the amendment, and he hoped the Common to the merits of the amendment, and he hoped the Common to the merits of the amendment, and he hoped the Common to the merits of the amendment, and he hoped the Common to be compared to that of the enemy's fleet at Fort mittee would indulge him in submitting a few remarks merely personal utterance of the writer.

Now, as we tack occasion to say yesterday, none of the most formidable charge. and prosperity, and to be left in the undisturbed enjoyment of their inalienable rights of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, which their common ancestry declared to be the equal heritage of all parties to a social compact. Let them forbear aggressions upon us and the war is at an end. If there be questions which require ward, prove property, pay charges and the him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

To THE JAIL of New Hanover county, a negre boy who says that his name is HENRY, and that be belongs to Gilchrist & Co., of Lynchburg, Va., but formerly belonged to Dr. A. F. Newkirk, of this county.—

The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and the him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. H. BIDDLE,

Pannty Eheriff. Government by the mercantile house (Jno. Fraser & and are still willing, to enter into communication with

er's cavalry had names enough upon its rells to have weakening its counsels and impairing its resolution. | neither of them would obscure or divert one ray of that maniregard for all the rules, of civilized warfare, and mo e wanton violation of the obligations of international law. The undersigned, having thus complied with the instructions of their Government, b g to assure your which they have the honor to be your Excellency's most

JOHN SLIDBLL, J. M. MASON, A. DUDLEY MANN

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863 t v J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern Distric of Georgia.

> CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. RICHMOND, Dec. 30th, 1864

The Senate was in secret session. The House passed the Senate bill to facilitate the pay. ment of claims of deceased officers and soldiers. Varien new propositions were introduced.

FROM TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

Special to Meridian Clarion.

of the army.

Everything was quiet in the Trans-Mississippi. No Yankees South of the Arkanese river. The condition of our army was fine—they are well cloth

General Kirby Emith had impressed tobacco for the na-

SUPREME COURT.—Opinions have been delivered the following cases:

By PEARSON, C. J. In State v. Ellick, a elave, from Granville, no error. In State v. Howie, from Mecklenburg, no error. In Caldwell v. Cowan, in equity, from Rowan, defendants entitled as next of kin. By BATTLE, J. In Wilson v. Stafford, in equity. from Forsyth, directing decree for plaintiff. In Horal v. Horah, in equity, from Rowan. In Bringgle's case (habeas corpus,) affirming the decision of Judge Heath By MANLY, J. In State v. Dick, a slave from Ire-

error. In McCrachen v. Love, in equity, from Hay wood, demurer overruled .- Confederate. CONSCRIPTION IN FRANCE.

dell, error. In State v. Bryson, from Henderson, no

From an interesting article in the Temple Bar Ma gazine we copy the following:

In France, when a lad arrives at the age of twent one, he is liable to be drafted into the army. To the poor, fate is inexorable; to the wealthy she affords a loop hole, a chance of escape, in the shape of a substiinfant is carried by its nurse and its father to some other relation, to the Mairie, and there its name and sex are duly entered into a vast volume in the Regispolice all over the country. Jeannot's parents cannot move from one place to another without giving notice to the commissaire of his migration; and when, after years of this civic prosecution, he enters and finds himself invited by the Ministry of War to present himself

at a military bureau. Too well he knows the meaning of that ominous invitation, and with beating heart and heavy step obeys the summons. He knows that it must come; has mother knows that it must come; Jeannot knows that it must come; and none the less sorrowful be goes and they accompany him to the bureau, and none the less tearful they behold him descending the steps, with the gay colors pinned to his cap in mockery of his misfor

tune. For misfortune it is regarded. Few, very tew Frenchmen, however valiantly they fight on the field, however loudly they afterwards talk of the glory of arms, rejoice when they first draw th evil script which tears them from their future career, to

easy promotion, which characterizes the French army but even this fails to cheer, or to compensate him for the serious check which his prespect in life has received. A cloud has descended upon his hopes, upon the delicate little project of love and matrimony he has formed and at twenty one he is compelled to resign himself to

a barren, if not vicious course of life he detests, abandoning designs he had probably cherished from his Such is the social phase of conscription. Yet 100,000 youths are thus annually torn from their homes; by an imperial decree of 1857, the number was fixed at this figure. Previously it was left at the discretion or caprice of the war minister, who raised army. Up to the year 1859 private agencies existed where a substitute could be procured for a stipulated

sum; since then, however, these agencies have been aboushed, and the government has entirely monopolized the business, with the view of creating a donation fund, wherewith to encourage re-enlistment when the original term of service has expired. The price of a ered in a large supply of negroes, mules, horses, etc. substitute is fixed annually, and varies considerably, yet it is at any time a large sum for a youth, even of the middle classes, to pay. In 1855 the sum was £112 1857, £72; and in 1862, £92. To show how poorly voluntary enlistment succeeds in

France, and how the true campaigning spirit is declining, we may record the fact, that, whereas in 1853, 8,000 presented themselves to the recruiting sergeant, not more than 2,192 displayed their martial z al in 1862; so little pugnacious is your real Frenchman if left to himself. No army in the world offers greater prizes and it would not be fair to the military system of France Lot to state that rapid advancement is open to every soldier, and that no man with superior education ever remains long in ranks.

> GENERAL HOSPITAL, No. 4. Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 30th, 1864.

MESSES. FULTON AND PRICE: Permit me to acknowledge and return thanks for the following acceptable donations to the sick and wounded in

the Hospitals, viz:
From Steamer Virginia—through her Purser, Mr. Brid-Mrs. H. Eury. Mrs. v. Feb., mrs. me Dome, and mrs. And Brown. then a budle of rold linen. From Mrs. hober Maxwell, one-half doz. chickens and six dez. eggs. From Mrs. Graham Daves, sundry articles-always acceptable to our gallant soldiers forced by the fortunes of war into

Very respectfully, THOS. B MICKS,

THE WILSON SCHOOLS FOR BOTH SEXES.

Wilson, N. C., Dec. 20th, 1864.

MR. & MRS. RICHARDSON, PRINCIPALS. THE ENSUING Term for 1865 will begin on the 12th day of February, in the spacious buildings of the WILSON HOTEL, which have been rented for the better and more ample accommodations of the Papils. For particulars address the Principal.

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON. OFFICE ROOMS IN STATE BANK BUILDING. Entrance on Princess street, fronting Polyogt's Upholatery Store.

HEADQR'S 3D MILITARY DIST., DEPARTMENT N. C., Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 29th, 1904.
NOTICE.

PERSONS engaged is bringing supplies to market, are informed that their teams and drivers will not be in-

W. H. C. WHITING, Maj. Gen'l.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED